Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

CERTIFICATE: By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture the matter contained herein is published as statistical information and is required for the proper transaction of the public business. Free distribution is limited to copies "necessary in the transaction of public business required by law." Subscription price $1 per year (foreign rate $2) payable in cash or money order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 20, 1923. VOL. 4, NO. 16

Index To This Issue.

	Page.
Livestock, Meats, and Wool	410
Dairy and Poultry	416
Fruits and Vegetables	419
Grain	423
Hay and Feed	425
Cotton	427
Weather	430

Review.

Long-fed, heavy-weight beef steers have declined rather sharply during the past month, and light and medium weight steers and yearlings are bringing a premium over heavy bullocks. Receipts of light "green" hogs have decreased somewhat recently, favorable weather having had a tendency to hold them back in the country. During the week ended October 13 the top on hogs at Chicago was $2.20 lower than a year ago.

Wholesale fresh-meat markets opened the week fairly active and generally somewhat higher. Some of the advances were maintained, but many of them were lost before the close. Veal was the weakest thing in the list.

Butter markets became firmer during the week ending October 13, regaiuing the confidence which was lost following immediately after the release of the preliminary cold-storage report, which indicated a shortage on October of but one million pounds under last year. The fact that buyers had been working close to immediate requirements was responsible for a relatively good consumptive demand despite rather heavy withdrawals of butter from storage. Reports on production indicate a sharp decline.

Cheese markets showed a tendency toward weakness during the week. Very little change in replacement costs to dealers occurred, causing buyers to continue their policy of taking only what was necessary for current business No speculative interest. Some cheese sold during the week at prices representing very small margins in relation to the current week's board prices in Wisconsin.

Car-lot shipments of 17 fruits and vegetables during the week ending October 13 passed all previous weekly records, filling 32,615 cars. This is 2,500 cars above the highest week last fall. Potato shipments averaged 1,450 cars per day and grape movement 1,200 cars. Cabbage markets seem to be approaching the bottom level of the season. Prices usually decline to lowest point about this time of year and then gradually advance until January. New York Domestic round type declined $2–$5 per ton in consuming centers. Forecast of a 20% reduction in late cabbage tonnage, compared with the 1922 season, is helping to maintain prices at $3–$10 per ton above last October's ranges. Boxed apples closed somewhat lower and barreled stock showed irregular prices. Very heavy movement of potatoes resulted in average declines of 10¢ per 100 pounds at shipping points. The Chicago car-lot market also weakened considerably. Onions and several other lines showed a tendency downward.

Wheat market was depressed by heavy visible stocks. The world situation was practically unchanged. Exports were about one-half of last year's amount. Corn reached a new high level. Stocks were very light A few cars of new corn were shipped from Illinois.

Feed prices were largely influenced by cash grain quotations. Recent advances in grains placed the high protein feeds on a rather attractive basis for buying. While production was fully ample to meet current needs the friendly attitude of the distributing trade toward prices resulted in a strong undertone. The interior demand was light and the movement fair.

Hay prices fluctuated with the supply and demand at the principal markets during the week ending October 13. The price of No. 1 timothy hay at the principal markets ranged from $1 per ton lower to $1.50 per ton higher.

Cotton prices advanced during the week ending October 13, the advance being accompanied by rather wide fluctuations. The causes of the advance were reported to be chiefly an active mill demand for raw cotton and apprehension of delay in picking and lowering of grades on account of wet and cold weather over large portions of the belt. The demand for cotton goods remained inactive. The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 28.35¢ per lb.. on October 13, compared with 27.62¢ on October 6. October future contracts advanced 116 points on the New York Cotton Exchange and 87 points on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the closing quotations on October 13 being 29.19¢ at New York and 28.22¢ at New Orleans.

The weather was generally favorable for agricultural interests except that it was too wet for field work in most places from the lower Great Plains southward and too dry for late truck and fall seeding in many sections from the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic Coast States southward. Wheat seeding progressed favorably, other than in the wet Southwest, and the early seeded wheat was coming up to a good stand generally, though more moisture was needed in some Ohio Valley States. Corn matured and dried out rapidly in most of the hoavy producing sections. Cotton picking made unusually rapid advance in eastern and central portions of the belt, but was largely suspended during much of the week in the western portion because of wet weather. Fall pastures needed rain in the East, but were generally good west of the Mississippi River.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Heavy Steers Relatively Weak.

The apparently strong position which heavy, long-fed beef steers occupied two months ago has weakened emphatically. At the same time the predicted surplus of yearlings has not materialized. Yearlings and handyweight steers at Chicago are now selling at a premium over comparable grades of heavy bullocks.

This relationship between lightweight and heavyweight steers is unusual at this season of the year and was generally unlooked for in the trade. So also was the slump on the better grades of cattle regardless of weight. The downturn can not be explained by increased supplies of these classes over those of the high-price era late in August and early in September, for, at Chicago, during the first week in September more than 19,000 good and choice steers of all weights were offered, while during the first week in October only 6,500 of these grades were on sale at that market. In other words the supply of good and choice steers of all weights during the first week of October was only 34 per cent of the early September supply.

On a percentage basis but by no means on a numerical basis the supply of good and choice steers averaging 1,100 lbs. and up increased during this period and this feature may in a way explain the indifference of buyers toward heavy steers as compared with light-weights but the aggregate drop in numbers was so pronounced that the decline in prices must evidently be referred back either to an increase in substituting lower grades of beef for better grades or a pronounced slackening in the demand for choice dressed beef. The latter might be explained by a seeming weakening of the industrial situation, especially of that phase affecting the outlet for choice dressed beef, for while the better grades have been dragging there has apparently been no material decrease in the demand for the less desirable cuts. The fact that there were only 6,500 good and choice steers of all weights offered at Chicago during the first week in October, compared with 17,300 during the corresponding week a year ago indicates a supply position which would send hoof prices sharply upward were the undertone of the market for good and choice weighty steers comparable with that of last year.

Offered too generously for buyers' needs, heavy steers suffered a pronounced decline, late September yearlings and handyweights showing a smaller loss. Then contraction in country loadings served to partially restore the earlier price level, but increased receipts during the week ended October 12 again reduced prices of practically all grades of matured steers to levels about in line with the September downturn, or 50¢ to $1 under the October high time. At the same time yearlings and handyweight steers held their own as both shipper and killer demand converged on these. Highly finished yearlings topped the market at Chicago toward the end of the week under review when heavyweights, many of them choice, dragged at the decline quoted. In order to get most advantageous prices, sellers often sorted their weighty bovine stock for weight and almost invariably the heavy end brought the lower price, although finish and quality were comparable with the lighter weights. While weighty steers dragged, all grades of yearlings were moving readily. The trend of live prices was mirrored in the dressed-beef trade, where heavy cuts displayed weakness.

Depressed markets for weighty fat steers found an immediate reflection in the price and outlet for meaty feeding steers. The spirited buying of a few months ago has practically ceased at all markets, this attitude on the part of finishers being strengthened by advancing corn prices. So after a month of uncertainty in the market for fat bullocks averaging over 1,250 lbs., and especially on those tipping the scales above 1,400 lbs., finishers have turned their attention to lighter weight feeders, and especially to stockers which can be carried through the winter with a minimum feed bill and marketed next year at a minimum expenditure for feed.

This indifference of feeders toward heavy feeders has deprived meaty western grass steers of the competition of feeder buyers, and as a result most western grass steers going to killers have declined to price levels in line with a year ago after having exceeded last year's prices by 50 to 75¢ since the opening of the northwestern grass-cattle season. Earlier in the season feeder buyers often exceeded $9 for qualitied weighty western range steers at the large markets, but since the market on fat heavies declined, $8 is regarded by these interests as an outside price.

The season's initial glut of light "green" hogs seems to have passed. Prices for such kinds have strengthened, but as the general tendency of the hog trade appears lower, the price spread has become rather narrow for this season of the year. Probably favorable weather had considerable effect in holding back these light-weight hogs, for many of them have been running in cornfields, from which severe storms are likely to oust them. Hog receipts continue 25 to 35 per cent larger than a year ago, and seasonal influence seems to make plausible trade predictions that values are slated for somewhat lower levels as fall runs show expansion. Top hogs at $8.25 at Chicago during the week under review were $2.20 lower than for the corresponding week a year earlier. At the same time corn prices are considerably higher than a year ago.

Finishers continue to take all the feeding lambs that reach market. In addition many thin lambs are being purchased at feeding stations adjacent to the big markets, and especially at those near Chicago. Texas lambs suitable for further finish have been marketed generously at Kansas City, and these southwestern lambs have been discounted as compared with offerings from more northerly ranges. The continued scarcity of feeding and breeding sheep suggests that demand from Corn Belt flock masters is not only broad but that the West intends to hold back breeding stock. Both the East and the West are engaging in an expansion movement, and it is doubtful whether sufficient ewes will reach the leading markets this year to satisfy the demand, as the feeding-ewe season is getting late. At present a large proportion of the western ewes indicate culling, many being too old and thin for economical handling under range conditions.

The optimism of Corn Belt lamb finishers is illustrated in a recent Government survey, which places the increase in lamb feeding in eight leading Corn Belt States as 33 per cent larger than a year ago. The same survey discloses the fact that the western lamb-feeding sections will, unless present conditions are altered, feed no more lambs than a year ago. The willingness of Corn-Belt feeders to pay relatively high prices have induced rather broad liquidation of lambs in feeder flesh in the intermountain country, prices which eastern finishers were willing to pay evidently appearing as remunerative or more so than probable profits by the finishing route.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week October 8-13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	88,408	30,167	58,241	172,786	41,947	130,839	123,779	57,809	65,970
Denver [1]	18,037	15,774	3,033	8,827	2,528	5,814	135,871	146,900	7,097
East St. Louis	45,117	23,581	11,249	99,261	58,672	39,587	14,518	3,662	10,049
Fort Worth	37,553	11,175	23,688	10,452	3,042	6,712	8,907	5,150	3,309
Indianapolis	11,699	6,109	4,588	49,291	22,039	26,262	7,848	5,958	1,404
Kansas City	88,600	47,302	37,469	79,527	30,092	50,334	50,188	23,814	27,245
Oklahoma City	8,295	2,860	6,318	8,048	2,752	6,750	71	9	40
Omaha	47,585	24,805	21,778	45,952	7,719	38,217	122,634	78,896	40,567
St. Joseph [1]	18,574	5,716	10,009	34,064	7,304	27,422	25,338	9,600	14,349
St. Paul [1]	41,726	20,042	19,663	61,656	10,225	50,151	29,826	23,175	8,528
Sioux City	19,174	13,063	5,219	35,697	10,909	25,918	16,494	12,181	2,770
Wichita [1]	7,318	5,636	2,174	12,629	4,417	8,872	7,848	6,012	533
Total	432,086	206,230	203,429	618,190	201,646	416,878	543,322	373,166	181,861
Total Oct. 1-6, 1923	400,623	211,868	188,030	585,639	170,196	410,126	477,398	296,125	151,165
Total Oct. 9-14, 1922	445,986	265,556	170,050	467,306	97,588	366,566	423,524	245,455	136,587

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 12, 1923.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week of October 8-13, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	260	$7.53	190	$7.97	183	$7.48	202	$7.23	271	$7.07	253	$7.01
Tuesday	251	7.42	188	7.84	187	7.59	203	7.19	273	6.98	215	6.95
Wednesday	259	7.59	193	7.81	183	7.35	209	7.08	266	7.00	225	6.97
Thursday	244	7.63	175	7.73	197	7.50	205	7.27	271	7.11	238	7.04
Friday	251	7.79	190	8.03	192	7.56	205	7.35	276	7.16	223	7.24
Saturday	257	7.79	182	8.02	183	7.46	210	7.45	271	7.18	237	7.22
Average:												
Oct. 8-13, 1923	254	7.60	186	7.88	192	7.49	205	7.22	272	7.08	229	7.05
Oct. 1-6, 1923	248	7.74	195	8.10	185	7.52	212	7.39	271	7.27	228	7.06
Oct. 9-14, 1922	243	9.00	190	9.40	.....	.....	208	8.94	277	8.06	214	8.67

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Average Prices of Livestock, Week of October 8–13, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	12.02	12.46	11.98	13.31	11.88	11.90	11.55	12.77	.....	.....	11.38	11.38	11.38	12.62	11.60	11.35	11.25	12.40	11.25	11.50	.....
Good	10.92	11.30	9.94	11.71	10.78	10.78	10.35	11.60	7.82	7.75	9.84	9.88	9.41	11.04	10.10	9.85	9.50	10.93	9.88	10.00	.....
Medium	9.40	9.60	8.08	9.71	8.95	8.98	8.42	9.13	6.45	6.38	8.30	8.38	7.52	9.10	8.42	8.30	7.75	9.07	7.75	7.88	7.60
Common	7.10	7.28	6.52	7.50	6.88	6.92	5.85	6.69	4.95	4.88	6.70	6.75	5.86	7.22	6.75	6.75	6.00	7.08	6.00	6.12	5.98
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	12.02	12.28	11.69	13.57	11.65	11.78	11.48	13.16	9.12	9.12	11.12	11.12	11.00	12.68	11.35	11.10	11.12	12.81	11.25	11.50	.....
Good	10.98	11.16	9.79	11.79	10.52	10.56	10.20	11.72	7.70	7.62	9.62	9.62	9.06	10.75	9.85	9.60	9.32	11.02	9.88	10.00	.....
Medium	9.42	9.44	7.98	9.44	8.71	8.74	8.20	8.89	6.15	6.00	8.14	8.18	7.11	8.45	8.18	8.05	7.50	8.68	7.62	7.75	7.48
Common	6.92	7.02	6.36	7.12	6.22	6.32	5.55	6.01	4.65	4.50	6.14	6.19	5.22	6.25	6.12	6.12	5.62	6.52	5.38	5.50	5.85
Canner and cutter	4.38	4.36	3.95	4.31	3.80	3.82	3.18	3.57	2.90	2.75	4.00	4.02	3.15	3.76	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.92	3.50	3.50	3.38
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.87	10.88	.....	.....	10.75	10.65	.....	.....	8.32	8.25	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	9.75	9.50	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.80	9.69			8.92	8.60			5.65	5.50	7.88	7.88			8.27	8.00			8.25	8.25	
Common and medium (all weights)	6.54	6.41	[5] 6.90	7.75	5.52	5.58	[5] 7.08	8.36	3.70	3.62	5.38	5.38	[5] 6.62	7.16	5.55	5.25	[5] 6.70	7.46	5.00	5.00	[5] 6.08
Cows—																					
Good and choice	7.25	7.22			5.78	5.85			4.78	4.62	6.38	6.38			6.48	6.38			6.00	5.92	
Common and medium	4.76	4.70	[5] 5.90	6.43	4.12	4.32	[5] 4.98	5.65	3.32	3.25	4.38	4.36	[5] 4.96	5.62	4.25	4.08	[5] 5.12	6.03	3.68	3.60	[5] 5.10
Canner and cutter	3.01	3.03	3.14	3.55	2.70	2.82	2.82	3.31	2.12	2.10	2.86	2.82	2.88	3.37	2.90	2.88	2.98	3.53	2.42	2.42	2.72
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	5.86	5.86	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	4.20	4.12	5.02	5.00	.....	.....	5.62	5.62	.....	.....	4.50	4.80	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	3.86	3.88	.....	.....	3.65	3.68	.....	.....	2.70	2.75	3.28	3.28	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.02	3.28	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	10.42	10.00	[6] 8.92	10.75	9.52	9.68	[6] 8.38	10.25	6.02	5.70	8.32	8.25	[6] 8.42	9.76	8.50	8.50	[6] 9.20	9.58	8.22	8.20	[6] 7.10
Medium to choice (190–260 lbs.)	9.40	9.20			7.70	7.75			5.65	5.45	7.45	7.38			7.10	7.25			7.00	7.00	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.65	6.48	[7] 5.00	6.53	6.70	6.85	[7] 5.38	6.09	5.30	5.08	6.25	6.25	[7] 5.35	5.88	6.18	6.25	[7] 6.92	6.64	5.50	5.50	[7] 4.75
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	7.00	6.82	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....	.....	3.25	3.20	4.75	4.75	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	5.52	5.32	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	3.08	3.00	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	4.40	4.62	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	6.85	7.02	6.78	7.50	6.15	6.25	6.44	6.92	5.02	4.88	6.75	6.88	6.66	7.51	6.80	6.95	6.74	7.40	5.72	6.00	5.88
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. down)[9]	6.16	6.12	5.85	6.05	5.78	5.88	5.38	5.89	4.90	4.75	6.12	6.12	6.07	6.06	6.08	6.08	6.38	6.46	5.00	5.00	5.25
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.20	4.22	4.25	4.85	4.00	4.00	3.88	4.39	3.25	3.25	4.12	4.32	4.40	4.74	4.48	4.62	4.25	4.80	3.38	3.38	3.75
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.87	5.75	4.75	4.75	5.75	5.72	6.18	6.38	5.90	6.12	6.56	6.20	5.10	5.25	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	8.30	8.55	10.10	16.10	8.35	8.55	9.90	16.15	8.10	8.00	7.85	8.05	9.65	15.40	7.70	7.85	9.65	15.10	7.60	7.75	9.50
Bulk of sales	7.60	7.73	8.91	10.63	7.86	8.08	9.39	11.14	7.60	7.59	7.36	7.61	8.95	10.49	7.17	7.40	8.23	9.85	6.97	7.05	8.24
Heavy weight (250–350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.90	8.06	9.20	10.94	7.95	8.15	9.31	10.85	7.69	7.79	7.59	7.80	8.91	10.48	7.34	7.56	8.55	10.10	7.24	7.28	8.56
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.91	8.15	9.56	11.25	8.07	8.28	9.43	11.24	7.77	7.88	7.57	7.83	9.02	10.64	7.43	7.62	8.90	10.39	7.28	7.34	8.79
Light weight (160–200 lbs.) common-choice	7.71	7.79	9.41	11.12	7.75	7.85	9.26	11.13	7.58	7.72	7.17	7.23	8.92	10.36	7.17	7.45	9.10	10.55	7.28	7.35	8.97
Light lights (130–160 lbs.) common-choice	7.30	7.37	9.12	10.79	7.31	7.26	8.91	10.85	6.92	6.95	6.85	6.83	8.59	10.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.22	7.35	8.85
Packing hogs:																					
Smooth	7.05	7.26	8.12	9.95	6.89	6.76	7.98	9.50	6.31	6.29	6.45	6.49	7.62	9.26	6.96	7.15	7.60	9.38	6.66	6.74	7.67
Rough	6.78	6.95	7.59	9.48	6.68	6.51	7.57	9.05	5.50	5.48	6.09	6.17	7.30	8.66	6.78	6.92	7.14	8.97	6.47	6.49	7.29
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	6.74	6.62	8.78	10.51	7.04	6.79	8.55	10.59	6.10	5.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.84	6.79	.....
Feeder and stocker pigs (70–130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.02	8.12	9.85	5.12	5.12	5.82	5.96	8.54	9.70	6.08	6.23	8.00	9.69	6.11	6.04	8.83
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	12.79	12.42	13.16	11.17	12.35	11.87	12.02	10.25	11.18	11.08	12.10	11.64	12.94	10.66	12.46	11.96	12.76	10.87	11.72	11.35	12.22
All weights, cull and common	10.20	10.02	10.28	8.48	9.42	9.08	8.30	7.08	9.02	9.00	9.02	8.78	9.85	7.82	10.20	9.75	9.98	8.45	9.38	9.25	8.75
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	10.02	9.75	10.32	8.71	9.58	9.28	9.38	7.88	8.38	8.32	9.20	9.00	9.62	7.77	9.25	9.25	9.78	8.03	8.78	8.75	9.40
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.40	7.25	7.42	6.56	6.35	6.25	6.88	[11] 5.59	6.08	6.08	6.88	6.62	6.88	6.04	7.00	7.00	6.75	6.02	6.50	6.50	6.18
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.30	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	4.95	.....	.....	4.80	5.00	5.00	4.88	.....	.....	4.72	4.62	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.38	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.45	2.75	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	2.12	2.12	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	12.48	12.38	13.40	10.73	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.78	9.35	.....	.....	12.50	9.83	12.18	12.10	12.91	10.47	.....	.....	11.25
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.82	4.18	.....	.....	4.25

Note.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks, Oct. 11–16, 1920; Oct. 10–15, 1921, and Oct. 9–14, 1922.
[4] No comparable grade in former classification.
[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.
[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.
[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.
[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750–1,000 lbs. in former classification.
[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers—common to choice.
[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.
[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Fresh Meat Trade Improved.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Wholesale fresh-meat trade showed some improvement during the week ended October 12. Retailers showed more interest and the market opened higher on practically all classes and grades. As a rule receipts were adequate to meet the demand, and in a few instances were sufficient to keep sellers on the defensive. Advances on Monday ranged from $1–$3 per 100 lbs., pork loins as a rule showing the greatest strength. By mid-week, however, the demand slowed down, and in many instances early advances were partially lost. This was particularly true at Chicago. On the whole, however, eastern markets closed higher on beef, lamb, and pork, but weak and lower on veal. Chicago maintained about steady prices on beef, veal, and lamb, but eased off about $1 per 100 lbs. on mutton and pork loins.

Beef.—Supplies of steer beef were fairly liberal, but showed considerable variation in the matter of quality. On the whole medium and common grades were in the majority. The market opened 50¢ to $1 higher at eastern points, and as a rule held the advance to the close. Western grass beef comprised the bulk of the offerings at all points. Choice grade was scarce. Some sellers had difficulty in keeping stocks of medium and common cow beef cleaned up, but even those grades closed generally 50¢ to $1 higher than a week earlier. Bull beef was scarce at all points. Prices at Chicago advanced slightly early in the week, but the advance was lost later on. Better grades of Kosher beef were in demand, and prices at Chicago advanced $1–$2 per 100 lbs. Elsewhere the market ranged from steady to firm.

Veal.—There was a liberal supply of heavy grass veal at practically all points. Demand was moderate and the trend of prices was generally downward. Atlantic seaboard markets showed declines ranging from $1–$4 per 100 lbs., whereas Chicago remained practically unchanged.

Lamb.—Supplies of lamb were fairly liberal and average quality was good. Salesmen made an earnest effort to advance prices and at eastern points succeeded to the extent of $1–$2 per 100 lbs. At Chicago prices opened slightly higher, but eased off later in the week. In fact at all points the advance was confined chiefly to small-lot transactions, larger buyers getting most of their supplies around last weeks' closing prices.

Mutton.—Supplies of mutton were very light and the demand fairly constant. At some of the eastern markets prices were somewhat higher, though as a rule there was not sufficient trading to warrant any material change in quotations. At Chicago demand was so limited that the market closed generally $1 lower on all grades.

Pork.—Under moderate supplies and a fairly good inquiry fresh pork loins at eastern points opened strong and higher. In a few instances the advanced price level was maintained and the market closed $1–$2 higher per 100 lbs. At Chicago, however, trade was draggy and the general level of prices was about $1 lower than a week earlier. Shoulder cuts moved fairly well and prices averaged firm to 50¢ higher.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of October 8–13, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	24.38	24.38	24.50	29.00
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.38	21.38	21.50	26.25
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.75	12.50	16.25	18.08
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	31.00	29.75	36.00	39.75
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	22.00	23.00	30.00	29.67
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.62	13.62	17.38	18.96
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.25	13.75	12.88	14.71
Pure lard, tierces	15.25	15.12	14.62	16.71
Compound lard, tierces	14.75	14.75	11.75	13.83

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 11–16, 1920; Oct. 10–15, 1921; and Oct. 9–14, 1922.

Crop conditions in England and Wales on October 1, as reported by the United States Agricultural Commissioner in London were: Wheat, 91.72 per cent of normal; barley, 75.3; oats, 87.68; beans, 89.03; potatoes, 85.14; and root crops, 85.28.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of October 8–13, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.00	18.30	17.50	21.32	19.75	18.95	19.50	21.85
Good	16.50	16.80	16.00	18.75	18.00	16.40	16.50	18.15
Medium	14.00	14.30	14.50	15.77	13.50	12.80	12.25	14.52
Common	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.77	10.50	9.80	9.12	11.40
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.50	11.25	13.33	11.50	11.30	.....	[2] 12.69
Medium	10.50	10.50	9.50	11.63	10.44	10.10	9.50	11.00
Common	8.00	8.00	7.50	9.50	8.75	8.70	7.25	9.39
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	[3] 8.84
Common	7.52	7.30	6.20	8.03	.....	.....	6.59	8.57
Veal:								
Choice	19.50	20.50	17.70	20.93	23.38	24.00	18.25	22.75
Good	17.50	18.50	16.50	18.70	20.12	20.90	14.12	19.17
Medium	14.00	14.60	14.00	15.67	13.50	14.80	11.50	15.50
Common	10.00	10.00	10.50	11.25	10.00	11.10	9.25	11.67
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	17.00	17.25	18.00	[3] 16.75	18.50	18.50	20.00	[3] 19.25
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	21.30	22.20	26.10	30.47	24.56	22.60	26.50	31.25
10–12 lbs. average	20.30	20.30	24.50	28.27	22.75	21.30	24.75	29.54
12–14 lbs. average	18.30	18.40	22.10	25.63	20.25	18.30	22.38	27.13
14–16 lbs. average	16.30	16.60	19.60	22.97	18.25	17.30	19.00	24.21
16 lbs. and over	14.30	14.40	16.90	[3] 15.85	16.75	16.00	17.67	[3] 17.52
Shoulders:								
Skinned	12.15	12.20	13.95	17.85	13.25	12.55	15.25	18.71
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	10.75	10.45	12.75	15.30	12.12	11.40	13.75	.....
6–8 lbs. average	10.25	9.95	11.50	14.28	10.25	.....	13.33	15.61
Butts:								
Boston style	15.55	15.40	17.50	21.73	16.75	16.00	19.00	22.88
Spare ribs	10.05	9.35	11.70	[3] 11.45	10.50	9.00	11.50	[3] 9.75
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	25.70	25.80	25.80	23.00	25.00	24.10	24.50	23.13
Good	23.40	23.60	24.20	21.20	23.50	22.50	22.50	21.29
Medium	21.40	21.30	21.70	19.00	21.62	20.60	20.00	19.00
Common	17.70	17.00	18.00	15.77	17.88	17.10	17.00	15.04
Mutton:								
Good	13.40	15.00	14.50	12.33	14.50	14.00	13.88	13.11
Medium	11.40	12.60	11.00	9.67	12.50	12.20	11.50	11.44
Common	8.70	9.30	8.00	7.67	10.50	9.70	8.50	8.50

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 11–16, 1920; Oct. 10–15, 1921; and Oct. 9–14, 1922.
[2] 2-year average.
[3] 2-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week October 8–13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Week Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Week Oct. 9–14, 1922.	Week Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Week Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Week Oct. 9–14, 1922.	Week Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Week Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Week Oct. 9–14, 1922.	Week Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Week Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Week Oct. 9–14, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	1,237	1,581	2,845	15.2	18.0	35.3	1,088	1,059	1,107	$6.76	$6.69	$6.89
901–1,000 lbs	1,522	1,860	1,606	18.7	21.1	19.9	944	931	943	6.47	6.40	6.35
801–900 lbs	2,122	2,021	1,154	26.0	23.0	14.3	841	836	827	6.11	6.28	6.31
701–800 lbs.	1,367	1,527	1,140	16.7	17.4	14.1	750	753	766	5.85	5.91	6.37
700 lbs. down	1,907	1,803	1,327	23.4	20.5	16.4	590	604	583	5.48	5.71	6.22
Total	8,155	8,792	8,072	100.0	100.0	100.0	824	834	900	6.17	6.26	6.57

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending October 13 amounted to 586 bales, weighing 202,436 lbs., valued at $39,758. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 2,314 bales and 152 sacks, weighing 641,074 lbs., valued at $223,638.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week Oct. 6-12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Oct. 6-12, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 6-12, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 6-12, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	11,458	88.0	.....	.....	39,574	95.9
Denver	9,944	90.2	2,428	.....	99,537	250.5
East St. Louis	9,611	146.1	1,211	252.8	3,522	136.4
Fort Worth	5,049	113.7	110	16.8	1,481	117.3
Indianapolis	822	48.8	124	38.0	173	130.1
Kansas City	38,490	94.6	11,268	387.3	21,476	129.7
Oklahoma City	2,448	79.9	316	100.6	.....	.....
Omaha	20,530	80.1	289	.....	67,040	161.1
St. Joseph	4,566	43.0	263	84.3	9,135	183.0
St. Paul	13,025	103.9	4,303	164.2	10,057	87.9
Sioux City	11,665	115.4	1	.5	12,079	268.2
Wichita	4,284	77.9	1,894	443.6	1,762	121.5
Total	131,892	93.4	22,207	265.0	265,836	174.4
State destination:						
Arkansas	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	1,749	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	4,122	103.8	1,716	.....	61,019	359.5
Illinois	23,555	118.4	6,350	.....	16,752	122.2
Indiana	4,984	85.2	933	198.9	3,734	51.8
Iowa	29,011	93.4	5,457	188.4	51,743	235.2
Kansas	14,151	89.7	166	21.4	10,675	117.6
Kentucky	227	44.8	.....	.....	549	164.4
Maryland	889	271.0	.....	.....	300	142.8
Michigan	1,083	62.7	.....	.....	28,367	160.5
Minnesota	1,629	107.3	633	149.6	2,250	28.8
Missouri	17,327	88.0	1,318	138.9	17,412	117.0
Nebraska	20,018	91.1	2,443	434.7	64,182	235.7
New Jersey	.....	.....	454	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	131	119.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	206	134.6	.....	.....	1,781	92.7
Ohio	2,664	56.8	601	.....	3,757	71.6
Oklahoma	2,758	68.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,033	93.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,993	124.3	.....	.....	361	183.2
Tennessee	185	276.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	3,200	110.1	387	180.0	311	37.6
Virginia	91	202.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	153	235.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	369	49.3	.....	.....	2,643	63.7
Wyoming	60	11.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	131,892	93.4	22,207	265.0	265,836	174.4

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Oct. 12, 1923	1,499,405	213,486	1,629,548
Same period one year ago	1,556,307	94,538	1,192,215
Same period two years ago	971,250	58,153	1,073,692
Same period three years ago	1,022,557	76,866	1,694,758
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	126.7	279.0	123.4

Movements of Live Stock in September.

The feature of livestock movements through public stockyards during September was the extremely heavy shipments of stocker and feeder animals back to the country for further feeding. Shipments of stock hogs increased nearly 200% over those of September, 1922, whereas, similar movements of sheep and lambs showed a 68% increase. With the single exception of the war year 1918, shipments of stock hogs were the heaviest for any September in the history of the country. Shipments of feeder sheep and lambs were the heaviest for any September since 1919.

Although in the case of cattle and calves the per cent of increase in stocker and feeder shipments over those of a year ago was slight, they nevertheless established a new record for that month. The above figures are still more impressive when considered in connection with the relatively high corn prices prevailing this fall.

With the exception of hogs, September receipts of livestock at public stockyards were not particularly noteworthy. Receipts of cattle and calves fell 4.3% under those of a year ago and 2.9% under the 5-year September average. Sheep and lamb receipts made a somewhat better showing, the increase over September, 1922, amounting to 15.4%. Compared with the 5-year average, however, they showed a decline of 12.3%. The marketward movement of hogs was again heavy, and a new record for the ninth month of the year was established. Compared with a year ago the increase amounted to 17.8% and to 40% compared with the 5-year September average.

With the exception of sheep and lambs, slaughter followed receipts rather closely. Cattle and calf slaughter decreased 0.3%, whereas, that of hogs increased 18.7% compared with a year ago. Sheep and lamb slaughter went by contraries, showing a decrease of more than 11% despite a 15% increase in receipts.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for September, 1923, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	September.	9 months, January-September.	Total for year.	September.	9 months, January-September.	Total for year.	September.	9 months, January-September.	Total for year.	September.	9 months, January-September.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,778	11,829	17,676	947	7,058	10,294	464	2,448	3,847	788	4,451	6,953
1917	2,357	15,488	23,066	1,229	9,258	13,275	588	2,962	4,803	1,096	5,991	9,473
1918	2,826	17,639	25,295	1,532	10,547	14,874	604	3,319	5,013	1,246	6,921	10,311
1919	2,396	16,731	24,623	1,195	9,695	13,633	612	3,254	5,286	1,166	6,824	10,757
1920	2,294	16,165	22,197	1,172	9,152	12,194	489	2,690	4,102	1,087	6,840	9,831
1921	1,906	14,132	19,787	986	8,319	11,078	395	2,140	3,504	911	5,726	8,600
1922	2,397	16,030	23,218	1,107	9,001	12,435	630	2,433	4,864	1,265	6,904	10,665
1923	2,295	16,417	.....	1,104	9,532	.....	631	2,791	.....	1,156	6,760	.....
Calves only:												
1920	506	4,111	5,337	346	3,043	3,875	8	86	121	162	1,075	1,455
1921	545	4,059	5,477	334	2,922	3,799	19	73	178	197	1,091	1,604
1922	595	4,369	6,077	358	3,122	4,189	35	142	320	239	1,271	1,933
1923	512	4,577	.....	341	3,337	.....	23	136	.....	180	1,314	.....
Hogs:												
1916	2,386	29,813	43,265	1,729	21,406	30,984	27	131	194	639	8,207	11,979
1917	1,614	27,433	38,042	1,051	18,622	25,440	28	253	788	541	8,786	12,571
1918	2,375	31,316	44,863	1,554	20,465	30,441	116	689	989	803	10,743	14,373
1919	2,397	32,628	44,469	1,511	22,263	30,018	74	630	902	877	10,292	14,366
1920	2,391	31,260	42,121	1,452	19,889	26,761	47	577	728	935	11,307	15,298
1921	2,655	30,270	41,101	1,697	19,825	26,335	41	385	499	951	10,418	14,709
1922	3,062	30,960	44,067	1,917	20,097	28,737	34	443	593	1,153	10,869	15,332
1923	3,607	39,273	.....	2,276	25,467	.....	102	602	.....	1,336	13,784	.....
Sheep:												
1916	2,650	13,856	20,692	1,104	8,037	11,228	661	1,521	3,277	1,479	5,585	9,193
1917	2,554	13,340	20,216	730	6,728	9,142	968	2,157	4,448	1,799	6,525	11,010
1918	3,496	14,927	22,485	1,197	7,018	10,266	1,105	2,839	5,208	2,233	7,819	12,204
1919	3,854	18,201	27,256	1,353	8,772	12,646	1,505	3,971	6,956	2,499	9,384	14,585
1920	2,895	16,473	23,538	1,217	8,102	10,981	796	3,005	5,180	1,632	8,353	12,563
1921	2,618	17,394	24,168	1,200	9,725	12,858	555	1,651	3,095	1,428	7,690	11,333
1922	2,303	15,250	22,364	1,005	7,901	10,669	534	2,016	4,167	1,297	7,312	11,677
1923	2,659	15,219	.....	894	7,677	.....	897	2,295	.....	1,746	7,506	.....

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for September.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	810	695	72	124	19	8	738	571	159	173	23	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	3,717	6,072	45	111	1,448	2,822	3,672	5,961	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	344	767
Atlanta, Ga.	2,418	5,530	1,654	3,288	300	882	764	2,329	(1)	634	(1)	318	.....	.....	726	2,417
Augusta, Ga.	1,184	1,090	944	809	97	47	160	122	259	250	243	223	.....	.....	.....	1
Baltimore, Md.	27,096	24,772	14,692	14,444	512	285	12,404	10,328	5,305	6,318	3,709	3,887	.....	.....	228	233
Boston, Mass.	6,364	6,440	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,633	2,390	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	46,839	39,646	13,671	15,299	674	282	33,093	24,222	19,987	14,900	5,593	5,841	.....	.....	1,067	792
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,232	1,584	1,515	1,163	.....	420	717	420	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	350	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	750	(1)	.....	(1)	.....	.....	.....	100	175
Chicago, Ill.	318,684	318,662	226,550	219,182	38,038	39,790	92,134	99,480	55,278	46,298	49,771	41,042	(1)	(1)	2,039	1,176
Cincinnati, Ohio	45,050	37,941	20,436	20,149	4,034	3,361	24,614	17,792	12,070	11,113	5,041	4,921	.....	.....	519	372
Cleveland, Ohio	25,603	22,578	22,356	20,073	712	934	3,247	2,505	12,582	10,859	10,909	10,497	.....	.....	140	20
Columbia, S. C.	932	850	932	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	197	283	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio	238	144	97	94	.....	.....	135	54	168	51	29	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex.	613	299	613	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	17	36	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio	2,985	3,057	2,718	2,806	.....	.....	267	251	740	768	647	677	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	54,633	47,760	10,038	10,225	35,766	28,915	44,499	36,979	7,455	3,279	1,447	1,714	4,903	1,684	1,559	2,845
Detroit, Mich.	16,522	17,795	14,039	15,438	1,510	1,022	2,483	2,357	6,378	6,994	6,049	6,743	.....	.....	28	66
East St. Louis, Ill.	175,481	165,388	58,821	48,124	38,319	46,241	116,660	117,264	49,941	37,943	19,069	13,385	2,056	1,921	9,990	7,455
El Paso, Tex.	11,094	8,216	2,292	2,336	4,205	1,374	8,802	5,880	2,029	3,483	180	596	1,849	147	566	752
Evansville, Ind.	4,690	3,720	2,044	1,741	261	360	2,639	1,984	1,380	1,276	563	455	21	34	28	48
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	574	(3)	266	(3)	.....	(3)	307	(3)	379	(3)	71	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	131,834	122,452	78,095	87,248	15,581	14,702	52,902	35,057	55,063	35,020	50,021	47,262	.....	(1)	4,519	9,457
Fostoria, Ohio	1,394	973	60	149	1,055	297	1,448	631	361	369	42	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	49,874	49,492	19,121	20,405	4,550	6,877	30,701	29,150	21,032	16,648	2,500	3,647	.....	.....	358	39
Jacksonville, Fla.	117	134	45	249	.....	.....	.....	82	1	34	1	29	.....	.....	.....	25
Jersey City, N. J.	69,069	54,422	69,069	54,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,359	38,144	39,359	38,144	.....	.....	75	53
Kansas City, Mo.	406,309	431,616	150,019	159,212	179,204	187,355	238,482	251,626	83,920	78,481	39,806	41,998	14,459	11,736	3,249	3,967
Knoxville, Tenn.	3,086	3,261	1,260	1,327	778	592	1,826	1,934	65	285	22	67	43	42	47	1,567
LaFayette, Ind.	1,137	1,170	776	944	130	41	379	226	519	538	317	383	27	6	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	34,749	30,048	6,790	10,761	.....	10,934	27,959	19,287	2,057	1,969	138	156	.....	.....	147	179
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	1,953	(3)	192	(3)	1,251	(3)	1,740	(3)	92	(3)	.....	(3)	31	(3)	210
Logansport, Ind.	28	15	4	.....	3	.....	54	21	9	3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	16,200	(3)	15,281	(3)	259	(3)	259	(3)	4,923	(3)	4,878	(3)	177	(3)	2
Louisville, Ky.	35,026	30,441	8,173	9,025	4,866	5,767	26,853	21,411	11,531	9,207	2,360	1,412	.....	.....	316	131
Marion, Ohio	2,419	386	163	147	.....	4	2,252	243	1,015	275	118	118	.....	.....	21	60
Memphis, Tenn.	1,157	2,782	693	1,124	225	1,495	345	1,530	193	226	95	222	83	6	2,683	2,816
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,297	22,179	20,648	18,652	1,188	1,445	5,711	3,489	15,450	13,817	15,141	13,604	139	176	124	58
Montgomery, Ala.	4,130	8,034	322	650	551	600	3,556	7,926	(1)	2,085	(1)	50	(1)	20	852	305
Moultrie, Ga.	40	127	40	90	.....	35	.....	2	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	12,866	11,144	4,917	4,659	1,650	750	7,949	6,485	4,333	3,226	1,565	1,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark, N. J.	(3)	2,713	(3)	2,445	(3)	286	(3)	286	(3)	1,124	(3)	1,123	(3)	1	(3)	.....
New Orleans, La.	20,254	21,702	16,635	15,866	2,390	2,085	3,808	5,096	11,961	13,425	9,749	9,321	(1)	.....	23	10
New York, N. Y.	16,115	10,596	16,115	10,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,515	5,528	10,515	5,528	.....	.....	108	160
North Salt Lake, Utah.	4,910	6,279	908	1,200	139	68	4,002	4,687	124	198	124	140	.....	.....	44	172
Ogden, Utah.	6,961	8,264	1,126	1,496	540	778	5,835	6,768	223	330	114	93	7	35	58	219
Oklahoma, Okla.	47,718	44,245	22,044	30,176	10,627	6,737	27,441	12,836	8,465	8,130	4,804	7,766	966	450	337	1,097
Omaha, Nebr.	196,251	199,597	73,490	84,787	112,163	106,734	120,980	115,442	22,589	13,471	5,346	6,000	72	.....	1,191	2,280
Pasco, Wash.	947	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	947	129	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	3,946	3,007	1,826	1,232	838	276	2,045	1,802	1,551	1,438	674	420	47	45	50	18
Philadelphia, Pa.	16,588	13,327	16,364	12,932	.....	.....	224	395	7,710	6,563	7,666	6,419	.....	.....	87	165
Pittsburgh, Pa.	97,604	81,319	13,217	13,241	.....	.....	84,387	68,078	39,392	42,438	6,710	6,967	.....	.....	1,621	581
Portland, Oreg.	12,749	13,337	5,071	8,318	1,573	530	7,951	5,028	1,169	1,764	512	1,505	.....	.....	131	118
Pueblo, Colo.	12,740	13,924	145	116	52	494	11,533	13,512	(1)	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....
Richmond, Va.	2,535	4,576	2,279	3,465	87	462	256	1,111	735	1,138	735	1,030	.....	.....	565	897
Roanoke, Va.	(3)	173	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	173	(3)	5	(3)	.....	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	84,639	71,240	43,753	40,918	32,271	25,673	39,954	31,319	15,153	11,816	8,692	7,638	4,447	3,191	1,909	1,701
St. Paul, Minn.	146,789	144,841	68,164	64,652	62,521	54,414	78,362	77,364	31,453	30,409	29,093	28,609	3,440	1,832	10	194
San Antonio, Tex.	13,985	11,461	4,596	4,640	5,593	2,970	9,504	6,445	5,891	4,783	2,837	2,306	717	122	1,265	2,090
Seattle, Wash.	4,430	4,012	4,333	3,978	.....	.....	97	4	312	320	312	320	.....	.....	23	22
Sioux City, Iowa.	78,099	86,319	24,851	25,629	47,464	51,069	53,550	58,843	6,083	6,993	5,821	6,820	200	139	1,048	1,987
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	5,390	4,843	1,351	1,064	2,712	3,023	4,031	3,643	559	624	75	122	278	232	8	18
Spokane, Wash.	5,633	3,503	2,845	2,358	1,726	692	3,182	1,059	698	361	595	291	142	4	37	20
Springfield, Ohio	(3)	935	(3)	372	(3)	.....	(3)	563	(3)	181	(3)	29	(3)	.....	(3)	.....
Toledo, Ohio	2,207	3,700	847	1,387	766	1,350	1,296	2,134	359	499	336	354	.....	.....	61	1
Washington, D. C.	2,600	2,495	2,577	2,495	.....	.....	23	.....	1,051	1,029	1,051	1,029	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	43,153	37,752	9,432	9,390	12,364	14,040	33,721	28,362	12,847	6,476	2,966	3,356	876	1,163	1,968	2,160
Discontinued [4]	44,015	.....	19,625	.....	163	.....	24,350	.....	4,721	.....	4,661	.....	.....	.....	1,011	.....
Total	2,397,325	2,294,681	1,107,368	1,104,111	629,665	630,828	1,265,274	1,155,734	595,213	512,182	358,469	340,945	34,775	23,194	41,347	49,898
Increase or decrease	.....	−102,644	.....	−3,257	.....	+1,163	.....	−109,540	.....	−83,031	.....	−17,524	.....	−11,581	.....	+8,551
Per cent	.....	−4.3	.....	−0.3	.....	+0.2	.....	−8.6	.....	−13.9	.....	−4.9	.....	−33.3	.....	+20.7
Total for 9 months ending with September	16,029,845	16,417,126	9,000,843	9,531,995	2,933,165	2,791,401	6,903,740	6,759,500	4,369,391	4,577,034	3,121,518	3,336,882	141,902	136,307	280,398	369,290
Increase or decrease	.....	+387,281	.....	+531,152	.....	−141,764	.....	−144,240	.....	+207,643	.....	+215,364	.....	−5,595	.....	+88,892
Per cent	.....	+2.4	.....	+5.9	.....	−4.8	.....	−2.1	.....	+4.8	.....	+6.9	.....	−3.9	.....	+31.7
September average, 5 years, 1918–1922	.....	2,363,721	.....	1,198,404	.....	545,757	.....	1,134,941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,369
Increase or decrease	.....	−69,040	.....	−94,293	.....	+85,071	.....	+20,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−30,471
Per cent	.....	−2.9	.....	−7.9	.....	+15.6	.....	+1.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−37.9

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Livestock at Public Stockyards for September—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	79						79									
Amarillo, Tex.	11,020	4,098					11,020	4,098	3,144	16,488				9,642	3,144	16,588
Atlanta, Ga.	3,929	10,963	2,105	4,540			1,824	6,423	122	987	97	309			25	678
Augusta, Ga.	551	280	452	280	56		56			6		6				
Baltimore, Md.	111,372	113,910	88,310	88,773			23,062	25,137	48,627	38,868	22,609	11,130	156	676	26,018	27,738
Boston, Mass.	679	774	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	290	193	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	106,318	120,072	39,450	55,694			66,388	64,218	103,302	84,562	18,218	14,704	826	410	84,084	69,858
Chattanooga, Tenn.	279	1,523	279	1,523					512	404	542	401				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	560	8,020					560	8,020	5,000	37,000					5,000	37,000
Chicago, Ill.	497,978	621,478	399,841	483,628	209	8	103,476	140,610	322,195	478,330	200,856	227,309	97,861	185,667	121,339	251,021
Cincinnati, Ohio	107,522	99,448	38,520	51,013		397	69,002	48,435	27,918	29,983	7,501	3,234	2,494	5,688	20,417	26,749
Cleveland, Ohio	102,155	77,017	61,794	60,140			40,361	16,877	53,552	35,737	23,023	18,505	3,572	1,756	30,529	17,232
Columbia, S. C.	626	604	626	604					68	52	68	52				
Columbus, Ohio	5,011	3,415	66	155			4,800	3,381	257	66		66			227	
Dallas, Tex.	3,917	4,797	3,917	4,797					67	1	67	1				
Dayton, Ohio	9,897	11,502	5,807	7,941			4,090	3,561	1,117	761	608	761			509	
Denver, Colo.	18,227	25,217	17,722	18,974	1,038	6,432	1,038	6,802	175,228	220,949	15,153	10,261	74,137	127,354	157,466	200,469
Detroit, Mich.	34,232	35,891	19,380	20,397			14,852	15,494	47,378	26,156	24,833	19,986	3,563	1,814	22,545	6,170
East St. Louis, Ill.	253,963	374,760	137,846	115,113	1,333	6,327	116,117	259,647	48,235	59,854	31,231	26,579	4,992	19,538	17,004	33,275
El Paso, Tex.	1,539	2,210	1,145	2,082	179		394	128	663	8,954	648	655		4,983		5,026
Evansville, Ind.	15,950	16,058	5,016	4,638	911	464	10,898	11,435	1,139	744	464	302	13	5	675	462
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	3,414	(2)	877	(2)	77	(2)	2,589	(2)	1,466	(2)	90	(2)	138	(2)	1,369
Fort Worth, Tex.	28,761	42,637	24,468	33,638	766	1,484	4,346	9,013	31,459	53,296	7,142	8,439	4,845	8,403	24,445	44,883
Fostoria, Ohio	6,926	5,287	285	877	249	86	6,669	4,659	2,899	2,517	10	5	46	290	2,943	2,644
Indianapolis, Ind.	197,507	194,814	113,500	112,703	1,095	1,615	84,382	83,521	19,871	19,952	9,523	8,163	1,678	1,240	10,348	11,789
Jacksonville, Fla.	4,556	5,335	392	681			4,072	4,247		67	8	72				
Jersey City, N. J.	34,162	34,984	34,162	34,984					174,209	118,051	174,209	118,051				
Kansas City, Mo.	157,218	323,020	118,222	196,650	13,656	60,153	41,317	121,803	164,892	219,021	90,028	94,599	64,343	98,215	73,578	123,208
Knoxville, Tenn.	9,761	3,527	1,114	1,970			8,647	1,557	219	176	74	68	145		145	108
La Fayette, Ind.	10,027	7,574	4,972	5,765	286	102	5,159	1,684	737	898	159	224	146	476	627	678
Lancaster, Pa.	5,321	5,770	1,458	2,464			3,863	3,306	4,402	1,599	56	381			4,346	1,218
Laredo, Tex.	(2)	151	(2)	151	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
Logansport, Ind.	1,222	292	189	136	50		961	147	41	24	1	2	6	15	18	
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	13,881	(2)	14,599	(2)	846	(2)	846	(2)	3,464	(2)	2,898	(2)	302	(2)	302
Louisville, Ky.	35,152	52,946	15,317	35,188	67	393	19,835	17,758	10,825	9,926	3,595	2,407	2,337	3,843	7,230	7,519
Marion, Ohio	10,900	5,423	2,251	2,478	236	205	8,538	2,735	2,389	925	30	3	333	291	2,396	915
Memphis, Tenn.	581	8,562	395	5,538	162	404	162	2,731		25	19	25				
Milwaukee, Wis.	29,767	32,885	29,206	32,496			691	389	10,680	6,596	6,438	5,076			4,341	1,520
Montgomery, Ala.	895	1,784	118	124	19	64	659	1,636	6	43	6	43				
Moultrie, Ga.	830	580	748	557			82	23		1		1				
Nashville, Tenn.	35,661	47,032	8,710	13,720			26,951	33,312	3,481	2,131	2,437	1,712	300	200	1,044	419
Newark, N. J.	(2)	37,035	(2)	36,860	(2)	8	(2)	8	(2)	3,289	(2)	3,341	(2)	4	(2)	4
New Orleans, La.	2,648	2,849	2,359	2,488		121	200	121	365	161	266	115		90	67	90
New York, N. Y.	84,302	79,856	84,302	79,856					16,485	10,461	16,485	10,461				
North Salt Lake, Utah	5,381	12,388	3,500	3,718			1,881	9,257	47,554	28,964	1,484	1,312	20,310	13,726	46,267	26,270
Ogden, Utah	9,884	14,251	3,282	5,084	650	738	6,602	9,167	113,126	151,540	1,156	1,230	56,563	75,770	111,970	150,310
Oklahoma, Okla.	30,086	53,399	26,152	45,631	536	1,582	3,990	8,056	2,985	433	1,205	327	904		1,975	54
Omaha, Nebr.	195,018	195,990	157,782	157,097		824	36,589	41,315	299,594	422,362	152,179	147,660	157,294	256,759	164,910	282,255
Pasco, Wash.	96	386					96	386	2,814	6,413					2,814	6,413
Peoria, Ill.	20,581	28,745	5,605	5,660	285	550	15,612	23,381	331	2,050	135	167	19	1,871	238	1,871
Philadelphia, Pa.	29,632	28,564	24,445	27,930			5,187	634	27,283	24,977	25,818	24,091			1,465	886
Pittsburgh, Pa.	296,906	225,076	35,296	40,135			261,610	184,941	123,246	87,812	12,285	10,282			110,961	77,530
Portland, Oreg.	10,835	16,618	8,270	10,621	992	1,337	2,576	5,725	23,157	19,527	11,555	11,275	386	917	10,248	8,252
Pueblo, Colo.	307	309					307	309	111,109	199,585				15,920	108,954	190,650
Richmond, Va.	12,130	22,187	12,018	21,669	112	76	112	518	991	862	970	740		97	21	122
Roanoke, Va.	(2)	910	(2)		(2)		(2)	910	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	141,988	145,538	118,423	109,544	983	1,267	24,148	35,855	61,807	71,643	44,174	43,271	15,255	26,135	16,108	28,529
S. Paul, Minn.	114,377	158,616	96,549	120,031	6,192	8,024	17,615	28,535	65,908	73,058	42,750	38,716	12,176	10,442	22,486	32,131
San Antonio, Tex.	4,875	4,386	3,604	3,057	1,209	69	1,261	1,277	3,474	417	357	108	768		3,117	309
Seattle, Wash.	5,127	13,581	5,114	13,581			13		6,826	12,532	6,826	10,363				2,169
Sioux City, Iowa	126,685	140,699	73,638	95,740	301	43	53,261	46,863	22,387	17,179	17,292	9,860	4,623	700	5,205	7,565
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	29,220	16,705	6,142	9,580	275	527	23,224	7,406	9	1,010	9	83		926		927
Spokane, Wash.	2,239	5,083	972	3,208	753	924	1,356	1,887	7,612	5,799	1,491	1,656	300	2,399	6,138	4,138
Springfield, Ohio	(2)	3,521	(2)	398	(2)		(2)	3,123	(2)	714	(2)	48	(2)		(2)	666
Toledo, Ohio	10,292	9,107	1,110	2,096			9,273	6,851	2,277	553	358	158	111		2,071	395
Washington, D. C.	9,871	11,498	9,871	11,498					1,912	923	1,912	923				
Wichita, Kans.	25,873	58,177	23,052	44,560	1,304	6,373	2,821	13,617	8,743	36,281	892	1,142	3,649	20,627	7,851	35,139
Discontinued [3]	38,781		37,549				1,022		88,129		25,976				53,701	
Total	3062,185	3,607409	1916,818	2275,930	33,904	101,520	1153,107	1336,364	2303,078	2,658,818	1005,228	893,852	534,145	897,320	1297,007	1745,531
Increase or decrease		+545,224		+359,112		+67,616		+183,257		+355,740		−111,376		+363,175		+448,524
Per cent		+17.8		+18.7		+199.4		+15.9		+15.4		−11.1		+68.0		+34.6
Total for 9 months ending with Sept.	30959,834	39273,283	20097,451	25467,029	442,660	602,397	10869,133	13783,752	15249,760	15218,546	7901,382	7676,916	2015,777	2294,860	7312,082	7505,522
Increase or decrease		+8313,449		+5369,578		+159,737		+2914619		−31,214		−224,466		+279,083		+193,440
Per cent		+26.9		+26.7		+36.1		+26.8		−0.2		−2.8		+13.8		+2.6
Sept. average 5 years, 1918–1922		2576,356		1626,275		62,378		943,761		3033,415		1194,346		898,906		1817,859
Increase or decrease		+1031,053		+649,655		+39,142		+392,603		−374,597		−300,494		−1,586		+72,328
Per cent		+40.0		+40.0		+62.7		+41.6		−12.3		−25.2		−0.2		+4.0

[1] Disposition of stock not reported. [2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Market Becomes Gradually Firmer.

The butter market during the week ending October 13 grew gradually firmer until at the close prices were practically on the same level as before the declines caused by the preliminary cold storage report showing the holdings in the entire country on October 1 as only a little over 1,000,000 pounds short of the holdings of last year. At the time this report was released the markets immediately became weak and prices dropped sharply. With the opening of the week under review, however, sentiment began to change. There were many who felt that the declines had been too sharp and held their goods for a reaction. This, together with the fact that while buyers as a rule were working pretty close to requirements their needs were large enough to keep fresh receipts moving, soon resulted in more confidence, which grew until at the close of the week the market was closely cleaned of fresh butter and was very firm, particularly at Chicago.

HEAVIER WITHDRAWALS FROM STORAGE.

The shortage of fresh butter served to strengthen the market in two ways. First, since supplies were short dealers had no difficulty in keeping their floors clean and consequently found themselves master of the situation. Second, because of light supplies of fresh butter buyers of necessity again turned their attention to storage stocks, the movement of which greatly improved the statistical position of the market. The net out of storage movement still lacked some of being as large as last year but the discrepancy was not large. For a week ending Thursday of the week under review the four market stocks were reduced approximately 2,000,000 pounds as compared with a reduction of less than 2,500,000 pounds last year. To clearly bring out the change of the statistical position of the market it will be necessary to refer back one more week at which time the reduction of the four market stocks was only a little over 1,000,000 pounds compared with a reduction of over 3,000,000 pounds the same week of last year. The rate of withdrawal from storage is of particular importance at this time of the year for it is practically the only gauge to indicate whether prices are at the proper level to permit of clearance of the holdings before the new season begins.

MAKE SHOWS SHARP DECREASE.

While the change in the statistical position of the market did much to encourage confidence, it was really only the result of another factor of more importance, that of production. Exceptionally favorable conditions kept production during early fall this year considerably above the level of last year's make and prevented any sharp decrease in the make from week to week. According to reports received during the week under review, however, the make during the week ending October 6 showed a much sharper reduction. A report of the make of 200 creameries of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association (Inc.) indicated a decrease of 13.9%. The decrease in the make of these same creameries the week before was reported as 3.5%. Reports of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association show similar tendencies. During the week ending October 6 with 105 plants reporting, a decrease of 7.57% was indicated, while their report of the week before showed a decrease of only 1.6%. These reports do not cover the make of the entire country, but they are undoubtedly a fair indication of the trend of production for in no other way can the shortage of fresh supplies on the large markets be accounted for.

From other angles the butter market showed little change. While it was generally conceded that prices were almost high enough to affect the consumption demand there were no indications of decided decrease in the demand from distributing sources. Neither did the imports threaten again to become a factor of importance. The only shipment which arrived at New York during the week consisted of eight packages of Irish butter for an exhibit at the National Dairy Show. Furthermore, while Danish offerings at 41¢ c. i. f. were some lower, neither these nor those of Argentine unsalted at 35¢ c. i. f. proved attractive to American buyers. A small shipment of Argentine and the first of New Zealand this year were reported on the water, but because of the relatively high market in England it is expected that the latter will be diverted to that market.

Cheese-Distributing Markets Weaker.

Further pressure brought to bear on holders of fresh and held cheese to reduce their stocks caused an even weaker tone on distributing markets during the week ending October 13 than had developed in previous weeks. With no change in replacement costs in western producing sections, except on Young Americas and Square Prints, which were lowered 1½ and 1 cent, respectively, every effort was put forth to move goods at prices on a level with those of the preceding week. Hopes of reviving speculative interest, which had been dormant for some considerable time, were entertained by many, but buyers again contented themselves with supplying only their immediate needs of fancy cheese, and on the whole the actual volume of cheese moved showed a material decrease as compared with previous weeks. As the week progressed and dealers realized that stock clearances were not at all satisfactory, prices were reduced, and by the end of the week fresh goods were freely offered at, and in many cases below, cost. Offerings of fancy held cheese on eastern markets were on the same levels with fresh, while at western markets the same class of goods were offered at prices a fraction under fresh. But all this was of no avail, and in general there was practically no confidence in the situation. The opinion that lower markets would be more desirable was more prevalent than for some time past.

At western primary markets, where the pressure to affect sales because of the large surplus and further accumulations of both fresh and held cheese was felt even more keenly than at most distributing markets, the situation became more serious than perhaps any time during the current year. Trade on fancy cheese ruled very quiet throughout the entire week, and about the only goods that were shipped out were on consignment or contract. Evidently this lack of demand was anticipated by certain dealers in some sections, as immediately after the settlement prices on country markets were released both fresh and held cheese were freely offered at prices ranging from a half cent under to flat board prices on the more popular styles. These concessions, however, only served to make buyers the more conservative and anticipate possible further declines. Pressure to reduce stocks evidently was felt in New York State producing sections also, as offerings from these sections were more liberal and at lower prices in spite of the decrease in the make.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

Oct. 8-13, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	46	45½	47	46½	47¾
Tuesday	46	46	47	46½	48¼
Wednesday	46½	46	47½	46½	48
Thursday	47½	46½	48½	47	48¼
Friday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saturday	47½	47	48½	47½	48¼
Average:					
Oct. 8-13, 1923	46.70	46.20	47.70	46.80	48.10
Oct. 1-6, 1923	46.83	46.08	47.83	47.25	47.96
Oct. 9-14, 1922	45.00	43.45	45.40	45.00	53.00

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[2]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25¾–27	25–25½	27–28	26	.....
Tuesday	25¾–27	25–25½	27–28	26¾	25⅝
Wednesday	25¾–27	–25½	27–28	26¾	24¼
Thursday	25¾–27	24–25½	27–28	25½	.....
Friday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Saturday	25¾–27	24–24½	27–28	25½	24½
Average:					
Oct. 8-13, 1923	26.37	25.00	27.50	26.10	24.79
Oct. 1-6, 1923	26.75	25.25	27.25	27.41	25.63
Oct. 9-14, 1922	.....	23.30	25.50	24.50	23.81

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	44	Friday	(1)
Tuesday	44	Saturday	46
Wednesday	44½		
Thursday	45	Average	44.70

Report of Fluid Milk Market for October.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city for 3.5% B. F.	Selling price.[1]				Prevailing B. F. test of milk sold.
			On routes.			At retail stores.	
			Wholesale trade.		Family trade.		
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents per qt.	*Cents per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Cts. per qt.*	*Per ct.*
Ala.	Birmingham	7.48–7.97	11.25–12.5	12–15	15–17	15	4.0
Ariz.	Phoenix	.....	7.5–8	10	12–14	10–12	.....
Calif.	Los Angeles	7.16–7.52	11.25	14	15	15	3.6–4.0
	San Diego	8.27	11.66	13	15	14–15	3.3–4.0
Colo.	Colo. Springs	5.80	7.5	10	11	12	3.3–3.7
	Denver	4.88	7.5–8.75	10	12	9–12	3.1–3.6
Conn.	Bridgeport	8.06	11	13	15	15	3.6
	Hartford	8.81	12	13–14	16	15–16	3.6–4.4
	New Haven	8.81	12.5	14	16	16	3.7
Del.	Wilmington	7.16	11	.....	13	15	3.6–3.7
D. C.	Washington	7.24	10	11	14	12–14	3.5–4.0
Fla.	Jacksonville	8.49	12.5	15	17–20	17–18	4.0
	Miami	11.61–12.89	15–16.25	17.5	18–25	20–25	3.5–4.15
	Tampa	9.99	13.75	14	18	18	4.4
Ga.	Atlanta	5.65–6.02	10–12.5	12–13	18–20	11–20	4.0
Ill.	Chicago	6.94	8.75–10	13	14	14	3.5
	Rockford	5.91	9	10	12	12	3.6–3.75
	Springfield	5.37	8	10	12.5	12–13	3.8
Ind.	Evansville	5.27	8.25	10.5	12	12	3.7
	Indianapolis	4.88	8–8.75	10–10.5	12	12	3.6–3.8
	South Bend	5.48–5.70	8.75	10	12	12	3.8–3.9
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	5.80	.....	9	12	11	3.8
	Des Moines	5.70–5.91	8.75–9.5	10–11	13	10–13	3.2–3.8
	Davenport	5.16	7–8	8–9	10–11	9–11	3.6–3.7
Kans.	Kansas City	5.63	.....	10	12	.....	.....
	Topeka	4.72	7.5	9	11	11	3.7
Ky.	Lexington	6.24–6.45	10	10–12	14–15	14–15	4–4.5
	Louisville	5.37–5.82	8.75	11	13	13	3.8–4.0
La.	Alexandria	7.50	12.5	13	15	15	4.0
	New Orleans	7.54	10	13	15	15	4.0
Md.	Baltimore	8.10	10.5	14	14	.....	4.0
	Cumberland	7.19	10	11	13	13	4–4.2
Mass.	Boston	8.23–8.30	10.25	12.5	14.5	13	3.7
	Fall River	8.60	11	11.5–12	14	14	3.35
	Springfield	7.50	11	12	15	11	3.7
Mich.	Detroit	7.09	9.5–10	13	15	14–15	3.1–3.7
	Grand Rapids	6.70	10	12	14	11–14	3.5
	Kalamazoo	6.45–6.88	9.5	11	13	13	4.0
	Lansing	4.84	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Minn.	Duluth	6.45	8.5	11	13	13	3.8
	Minneapolis	6.45	9–9.75	10.5	12	12	3.5–3.6
	St. Paul	6.45	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Mo.	Kansas City	5.37–5.87	10	9–13	13	13	3.6–3.8
	St. Louis	6.13	9.5	11	13	13	3.5–3.7
Mont.	Billings	5.42	8.75	10	12.5	12	3.25
	Butte	5.50	8.75	11	13	13–14	.....
Nebr.	Lincoln	4.70	7–7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Omaha	5.16	8.12	10	.....	12	3.5
N. H.	Concord	.....	.....	12	14	14	3.35
N. J.	Hoboken	7.84	10	10.66	15	11	3.7
	Trenton	7.82	10	11–12	13	13–14	3.7
N. Mex.	Albuquerque	6.88	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
N. Y.	Albany	6.96	8–8.5	14	15	17	3.6
	Buffalo	6.72	.....	11.5	13	13	.....
	New York [2]	6.34–6.83	10–11	14	15	15	3.5–3.7
	Rochester	6.86–7.09	10.5	11.5	13–13.5	13	3.5–3.7
N. C.	Raleigh	7.05	12.5	14	16	20	4.0
	Winston-Salem	7.09	10–11.25	13	16	17	4.5
N. Dak.	Jamestown	4.84	7.5	8	10	10	3.5
Ohio	Akron	7.35	9.5	11	13	13	3.5
	Cincinnati	6.77–6.98	10.5–11	12	14	12	3.5
	Cleveland	7.09–7.31	9.5	11.5	13–14	10–14	3.5–3.7
	Columbus	.....	9.5	11–12	13	12–14	3.8–4.0
	Toledo	5.48–5.70	9	10.5	12	12	3.5–3.6
Okla.	Tulsa	5.27–6.02	8.75–10	12	15–20	15–18	4–4.4
Oreg.	Eugene	5.46	8.25	9	12	12	4.0
	Portland	4.94–5.16	7.5–8.75	10	12–13	10–12	3.8–4.2
Pa.	Erie	7.91	10.5	11.5	13	13	3.6
	Harrisburg	5.27–6.62	8–10	11.5	13	13	3.5
	Philadelphia	7.31–7.82	9.5	12	13	13	.....
	Pittsburgh	7.99–8.06	10–11	14.5	15	15	3.5–3.7
	Scranton	7.48	10.2	.....	14	14	3.6
R. I.	Providence	8.30	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
S. Dak.	Sioux Falls	5.37	8.75	10	12	12	3.5
Tenn.	Chattanooga	.....	10	11–12	16	16	4–4.3
	Nashville	4.51	8.75	10	.....	12	4.2
Tex.	El Paso	6.98	11.25	12	15	13–15	3.8–4.0
Utah	Ogden	4.90	7	9	11	11	.....
	Salt Lake City	4.74–5.00	7.5	9	10	10–11	3.6
Va.	Newport News	7.24–8.30	11.25	15	17	17–20	3.5
	Richmond	8.45–8.70	11	13	14	.....	3.8
Wash.	Seattle	6.34	9	10.5	13	12–13	3.5
	Spokane	5.61	9	10	12	12	3.7–4.0
W. Va.	Clarksburg	7.95	10.75	14	16	17	3.8
	Wheeling	8.06	10	13	15	15	3.8
Wis.	Madison	5.16	9	9	10	10	.....
	Milwaukee	6.45	7.5	9.5	11	10–11	3.5–3.6
	Racine	6.02	9.5	10	11	11	3.5
	Superior	6.45	8.5	11	13	13	3.7–3.8

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent in different cities.

[2] The dealers' buying prices for New York City apply to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.	Comparison of prices for same markets.			
				Number of local markets.	Average for—		
					October, 1923.	September, 1923.	October, 1922.
New England	6	$3.12–$3.75	$3.46	6	$3.46	$3.46	$3.02
Middle Atlantic	16	2.30–3.26	3.01	15	3.00	3.01	2.73
East North Central	26	1.92–3.12	2.62	24	2.64	2.62	2.01
West North Central	23	1.76–3.38	2.40	22	2.36	2.35	2.11
South Atlantic	15	2.56–5.00	3.46	15	3.46	3.34	3.00
East South Central	4	2.10–2.95	2.51	4	2.51	2.30	1.99
West South Central	5	2.10–3.51	2.93	4	3.14	3.07	2.34
Mountain	9	1.92–3.20	2.37	8	2.36	2.34	2.01
Pacific	9	2.05–3.55	2.77	7	2.81	2.81	2.44
United States	113	1.76–5.00	2.79	105	2.80	2.76	2.35

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

City.	Special milk, per quart.	Certified milk, per quart.	Light cream (18–25% B. F.), per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk, per quart.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Boston	18	25	.....	10
New York	18	27–28	29	10–24
Philadelphia	16	30	.....	13
Pittsburgh	.....	25	.....	11
Cincinnati	17	.....	13	.....
Chicago	23	25	16	10–24
Minneapolis	.....	23	15	12
St. Louis	18	25	17	10–18
Washington	.....	30	17	12
Jacksonville	22	.....	20	11
New Orleans	19	.....	17	13
Portland	.....	20–21	14–15	12
Average of above cities	18.87	25.66	17.61	12.90

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Oct. 8–13, 1923.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.	Oct. 9–14, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,530,751	10,912,155	9,969,706
Receipts since January 1	550,555,136	541,024,385	538,826,513
Put into cold storage	881,648	1,323,684	1,158,956
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,948,395	3,192,166	3,429,020
Change during week	−2,066,747	−1,868,482	−2,270,064
Total holdings	45,641,229	47,707,976	51,436,848
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,783,548	4,627,521	4,211,886
Receipts since January 1	177,306,645	172,523,097	159,903,150
Put into cold storage	1,378,850	1,369,258	946,477
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,328,260	1,420,043	1,691,473
Change during week	+50,590	−50,785	−744,996
Total holdings	22,382,609	22,332,019	16,630,395
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,945,848	5,097,634	4,398,837
Receipts since January 1	190,564,269	185,618,421	149,154,081
Put into cold storage	1,701,365	1,594,614	1,432,607
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,426,384	1,603,889	1,371,045
Change during week	+274,981	−9,275	+61,562
Total holdings	23,942,713	23,667,732	18,778,010
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	197,617	229,680	179,088
Receipts since January 1	15,155,359	14,957,742	14,721,652
Put into cold storage	22,461	20,464	19,238
Withdrawn from cold storage	176,064	156,681	201,749
Change during week	−153,603	−136,217	−182,511
Total holdings	3,705,979	3,860,582	3,662,301

Cold Storage Report, October 1, 1923.

The seasonal outmovement of creamery butter commenced during the month of September and holdings on the 1st of October were 96,088,000 pounds, compared with 102,731,000 pounds on September 1. On October 1, 1922, holdings were 96,680,000 pounds; while the five-year average for the same date is 101,976,000 pounds. The decrease during the month was 6,643,000 pounds, or 6.47 per cent of the September 1 holdings; the average movement of the preceding five years was 7.40 per cent.

Total holdings of frozen and cured beef increased by 1,850,000 pounds; frozen and cured pork decreased by 141,978,000 pounds. Even with the heavy outmovement for the month, holdings of pork were considerably in excess of last year and the five-year average. Total meat holdings were 723,266,000 pounds October 1, 1923; 589,188,000 pounds October 1, 1922; 774,001,000 pounds October 1, five-year average.

Lard decreased during September by approximately 37 per cent, the holdings for October 1 being 72,930,000 pounds, compared with 115,860,000 pounds September 1.

Cold Storage Holdings on October 1, 1923, with Comparative Figures.

Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.

Commodity.	Sept. 1, 5-year average.	Sept. 1, 1922.	Sept. 1, 1923.	Oct. 1, 5-year average.	Oct. 1, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1923.
Apples.						
Barrels	.....	.....	8	766	1,219	545
Boxes	.....	.....	139	513	669	748
Baskets	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	223
Total apples (barrels)[1]	.....	.....	68	940	1,452	869
Lemons (boxes).						
Domestic	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4
Imported	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Total lemons	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	5
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	110,122	112,039	102,731	101,976	96,680	96,088
Cheese (pounds).						
American	58,607	53,625	63,960	54,613	49,473	62,485
Swiss, including block	3,382	4,661	4,718	4,137	5,766	5,244
Brick and Munster	1,370	1,117	3,235	1,172	842	3,031
Limburger	1,212	986	1,531	1,182	937	1,677
All other varieties	9,747	6,486	7,219	9,228	5,906	6,438
Total cheese	74,318	66,875	80,663	70,332	62,924	78,875
Eggs.						
Cases	7,428	9,608	9,883	6,343	7,924	8,718
Frozen (pounds)	24,143	34,516	37,280	23,846	33,545	43,853
Frozen Poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	5,092	5,238	4,588	7,467	7,334	7,490
Roasters	2,931	4,536	6,918	2,997	2,992	5,852
Fowls	4,743	3,897	4,502	4,295	2,720	3,105
Turkeys	2,523	3,204	7,420	1,915	2,645	6,337
Miscellaneous varieties	9,714	10,796	10,703	10,292	10,294	10,322
Total frozen poultry	25,003	27,671	34,131	26,966	25,985	33,106
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	98,527	28,210	24,625	99,616	34,611	27,606
Beef, in process of cure	[2]	12,698	9,462	[2]	11,632	8,827
Beef, cured	25,086	7,383	11,954	24,024	7,329	11,458
Total beef	123,613	48,291	46,041	123,640	53,572	47,891
Pork, frozen	95,879	84,815	148,753	61,416	46,796	98,571
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	[2]	86,165	85,175	[2]	65,956	72,689
Pork, dry salt cured	270,827	79,503	106,536	224,501	56,827	74,897
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	[2]	229,601	255,369	[2]	187,452	224,333
Pork, pickled, cured	341,600	139,586	158,429	282,752	126,065	141,794
Total pork	708,306	619,670	754,262	568,669	483,096	612,284
Lamb and mutton, frozen	6,433	3,376	1,785	9,677	3,473	1,721
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	77,339	55,773	65,928	72,015	49,047	61,370
Total meats	915,691	727,110	868,016	774,001	589,188	723,266
Lard	126,606	119,755	115,860	87,313	75,338	72,930

Fish (pounds).	Aug. 15, 5-year average.	Aug. 15, 1922.	Aug. 15, 1923.	Sept. 15, 5-year average.	Sept. 15, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1923.
Fish, frozen	54,899	32,226	16,575	62,137	41,141	53,169
Herring, cured	21,515	15,921	978	25,054	24,637	18,744
Salmon, mild cured	7,026	5,988	237	7,999	7,565	7,153

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920 figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen and Fish Frozen During Month.

Variety (pounds).	August, 1921.	August, 1922.	August, 1923.	September, 1921.	September, 1922.	September, 1923.
Beef, frozen	7,949	10,223	10,858	7,448	10,514	12,485
Beef, placed in cure	8,568	10,202	8,622	7,189	9,500	7,683
Pork, frozen	19,034	20,980	27,220	14,421	17,100	21,857
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure	81,952	91,969	100,520	65,918	75,093	84,889
Pork, pickled, placed in cure	135,671	156,591	191,243	113,397	134,038	154,954
Lamb and mutton, frozen	737	763	378	1,181	608	425
Lard produced	97,904	113,615	142,084	91,701	106,646	116,053

	July 15 to Aug. 15.	July 15 to Aug. 15.	July 15 to Aug. 15.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.	Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Fish, frozen	9,845	9,121	13,944	9,356	10,827	16,417

Cold Storage Holdings October 1, 1923, by Sections.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Apples.									
Barrels	4	186	118	83	141	11	2	.....	.....
Boxes	5	36	33	26	13	4	23	2	606
Baskets	2	110	47	39	13	9	3	.....	.....
Lemons (boxes)									
Domestic	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Imported	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butter (pounds).									
Creamery	17,247	34,171	20,871	11,398	862	2,250	1,392	1,613	6,284
Cheese (pounds).									
American	5,447	23,415	24,306	1,203	1,191	614	648	1,810	3,851
Swiss, including block	.....	1,567	2,927	91	29	5	16	13	596
Brick and munster	1	142	2,270	308	6	2	7	16	279
Limburger	.....	177	1,416	24	2	4	.....	1	53
All other varieties	85	3,461	2,487	59	32	.....	59	17	238
Eggs.									
Cases	675	2,761	2,361	1,553	97	220	234	135	682
Frozen (pounds)	1,936	16,330	11,440	10,392	631	514	475	58	2,077
Frozen Poultry (pounds).									
Broilers	452	3,452	1,726	891	46	13	188	11	711
Roasters	309	2,015	3,015	303	40	3	104	2	61
Fowls	418	880	1,126	183	101	15	133	26	222
Turkeys	703	3,703	764	775	115	30	17	21	209
Miscellaneous varieties	878	6,004	1,969	1,016	55	36	49	23	292
Meats (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	1,260	4,180	12,695	5,867	324	25	1,593	312	1,350
Beef, in process of cure	275	1,849	3,491	2,277	76	23	587	26	223
Beef, cured	454	1,663	6,854	1,811	351	7	30	32	256
Pork, frozen	6,106	10,786	38,188	33,421	1,432	1,725	2,755	1,106	3,052
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	1,963	2,990	33,335	29,801	1,063	1,068	1,719	380	370
Pork, dry salt cured	1,664	1,782	35,549	26,949	3,417	842	3,661	781	252
Pork, pickled in process of cure	10,792	19,569	84,669	88,154	5,180	2,849	4,383	2,470	6,267
Pork, pickled, cured	6,846	9,525	59,752	48,605	5,750	818	4,423	1,854	4,221
Lamb and mutton, frozen	366	931	159	156	23	.....	15	2	69
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,623	5,194	23,684	22,726	1,730	821	2,555	460	1,577
Lard	2,557	3,768	45,125	15,815	885	255	1,022	1,169	2,334
Fish, frozen (Sept. 15, 1923)	14,881	14,244	4,546	2,016	368	98	55	1	16,960
Herring, cured (Sept. 15, 1923)	1,615	10,348	3,467	685	253	.....	.....	51	2,326
Salmon, mild cured (Sept. 15, 1923)	89	1,996	204	27	12	.....	.....	.....	4,825

Fruits and Vegetables

Cabbage Prices Approach Low Point.

An unprecedented high total of 32,615 cars of 17 fruits and vegetables was shipped during the week ending October 13. This is 2,500 cars above the peak week last fall. Potato shipments increased 50 per cent to 1,450 cars per day. Apples gained another 12 per cent over the previous week, and the daily grape movement averaged 1,200 cars. The cantaloupe season is closing, with total output around 24,500 cars, or 5,000 less than in 1922.

Potatoes tended slightly downward at shipping points and in middlewestern markets, but prices held steady to firm in the East. Boxed apples closed considerably lower, barreled stock, however, ranging irregularly under heavy arrivals. The firm position of sweet potatoes was in contrast to the declining prices of cabbage and onions.

Cabbage prices probably are near the bottom level of the season. First shipments of fall cabbage usually bring good returns. As supplies of Domestic type increase, prices generally decline until late October, when quantities of Danish type become available. From then until January the usual trend is upward. If southern cabbage is a light crop, jobbing prices for northern stock are likely to be well maintained, sometimes reaching high marks. Many sales were made at $70 per ton last March, because of relative scarcity.

SHIPMENTS INCREASE RAPIDLY.

Since the middle of September weekly shipments of cabbage increased from 640 to 1,300 cars. Weekly movement at this time last season had reached 1,500 cars. In New York, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin a considerable volume of early stock has been used by kraut factories, but the arrivals in city markets also were increasing.

Fairly liberal supplies, with warm weather, have resulted in only a moderate demand for cabbage. During the past week New York Domestic round type declined $2–$5 per ton in consuming centers, closing at $20–$25. The f. o. b. market in central New York weakened slightly. Danish type is beginning to move in good volume, but much will go into local storage. Recent sales of Danish ranged $16–$18 f. o. b. and $25–$35 in terminal markets. Virginia Danish sold steadily in Washington at $35–$40. This same type of cabbage sold as low as $13 f. o. b. southeast Wisconsin points. Midwestern stock usually brings lower prices than eastern cabbage in Chicago and Mississippi Valley markets, because of their proximity to large producing sections. One car of Wisconsin red cabbage recently topped the St. Louis market at $40 per ton.

October forecast reduced the commercial crop in late States to less than 500,000 tons, a decrease of 20% from last season. This moderate total production more than any other condition maintains prices at $3–$10 per ton above last October's ranges. Fluctuations in any particular market depend much upon the daily arrivals and condition of the cabbage.

BOXED APPLES LOWER.

The surprising feature of apple markets is that prices have not declined seriously with such heavy receipts. Shipments have been very active, many of them, of course, destined to foreign countries. Some stock also has been going into cold storage, as evidenced by the October 1 holdings of the 545,000 barrels, 748,000 boxes, and 223,000 bushels. Barreled holdings are far below last October's and much less than the average for this time of the year, but boxed stock shows increases. Week's arrivals in New York City were 477 cars from Eastern States and 87 cars of Western apples. Chicago received 469 carloads from sections usually shipping barreled apples and 290 cars from the West. Total for St. Louis was 360 cars. Closing prices of Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, medium sizes, averaged little over $2 per box in city markets, with Delicious $3 and higher. At Wenatchee Valley shipping points Jonathans declined to $1–$1.25 f. o. b., but Delicious held at $2–$2.25. Eastern Baldwins brought $4 per barrel in New York City, while 2¼-inch Jonathans from central sections were selling on Chicago market at $5.50–$6. Bushel baskets ranged mostly $1.50–$1.75.

Potatoes.—Shipping-point prices of potatoes registered an average decline of 10¢ per 100 lbs. In consuming centers, eastern round whites sold generally at $1.75–$2, Long Island Green Mountains topping the market at $2.50. A weaker tendency prevailed in Chicago, where daily arrivals averaged 100 cars. Car-lot sales of northern round whites closed at $1–$1.25 per 100 lbs, but Idaho Rurals brought $1.60, and Colorado Russets $1.90. The week's shipments were almost 9,000 cars.

Onions.—Jobbing prices of onions were sustained with difficulty. Many markets weakened, Philadelphia being especially dull. That city's final sales of New York yellow varieties were made at $2.60–$3.25 per 100-lb. sack. The general range was $3–$3.50, but Massachusetts stock moved slowly in Boston at $2.50–$3. Middlewestern yellows held at prices midway between those just mentioned. Highest quotations were $4–$4.25 for California white onions in Kansas City. Shipments decreased 375 cars to a total of 1,100 for the week. Heavy arrivals of Spanish onions were reported in New York.

AUTUMN PRICES GENERALLY MODERATE.

October estimates of *sweet potato* production are 2,823,000 bushels greater than in September, but 13,184,000 less than last year's crop. Yellow varieties from the Eastern Shore of Virginia sold steady to firm in most markets at a range of $2.50–$3.50, with top of $4–$4.25 in Pittsburgh. New Jersey yellows brought $1.50–$2 and Tennessee Nancy Halls $1.25–$1.40. Shipments for the week increased slightly, but seasonal total remains 1,500 cars below last year.

An increase of 875 cars featured the week's shipments of *grapes*. New York Concords were a little weaker, selling in most markets at 70–80¢ per 12-quart Climax basket and 17¢ per 2-quart basket at shipping points. Michigan Concords also tended lower, closing at 70–85¢ per 12-quart basket in city markets and $45 per ton f. o. b. southwest Michigan.

New York Bartlett *pears* ranged $2.25–$3.25 per bushel basket in most cities, with too few sales at shipping points to establish a market. Western Bartletts in standard boxes were steady at $3.25–$3.75. The week's shipments showed a decrease.

New York *cauliflower* continued to range $2–$2.50 per crate in eastern markets, and Colorado stock $1.50–$2. New York *celery* declined to $1–$2.50 per two-thirds crate in consuming centers. Practically no sales were reported at shipping points. Total output for the week gained about 80 cars. Massachusetts *cranberries* sold unchanged at $4–$4.50 per half-barrel box. Old crop *lettuce* is moving at the rate of about 60 cars a day, and the western States are beginning to ship the new crop in volume. Western Iceberg type advanced in most markets to $4.50–$4.75 per crate, weakening at shipping points to $3.25. New York Big Boston sold slowly at $1.50–$2.25 in eastern cities. *Tomato* shipments decreased 42 per cent during the week. California pink stock brought $2.25–$2.50 per lug box in New York and Chicago.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

October 15, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Oct. 8, 1923.	Oct. 16, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.65–0.70	[1] $0.75–0.80	[2] $0.80
Irish Cobblers.	Presque Isle, Me..	....do....	1.20	1.30–1.35	.60–.65
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y...	....do....	1.55	1.45–1.55	.90–.95
Do.....	Waupaca, Wis....	....do....	.90– .95	.95–1.10	.75–.80
Russet-Rurals.	Benton Harbor, Mich.	....do....	.95–1.00	.98–1.03	.80
Peoples Russets.	Grand Junction, Colo.	....do....	.80– .90	.90–1.00	.....
Onions:					
Yellow varieties.	Rochester, N. Y...	....do....	.....	3.25	.....
Apples:					
Jonathans .	Spokane, Wash...	Boxes.....	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.40	1.25–1.35
Do.....	Grand Junction, Colo.	....do....	1.25	1.25	.....
Do.....	Martinsburg, W. Va.	Barrels.....	[3] 4.00	[3] 4.00	.....
Do.....	Benton Harbor, Mich.	....do....	[4] 3.75	4.50	4.50
Baldwins..	Rochester, N. Y...	....do....	4.00	.....	3.50
Cabbage:					
Domestic..	....do.....	Bulk, per ton..	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00	6.00–7.00
Danish....	Somers, Wis.....	....do....	13.00	13.00	.....

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Partly graded.
[3] Staymau Winesaps.
[4] Baldwins.

Italy's wheat crop is 224,832,000 bushels against 161,641,000 bushels, the amount produced in 1922, according to a revised estimate cabled by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, October 15.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week October 9–15, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for October 15, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Oct. 9-15, 1923.	Oct. 2-8, 1923.	Oct. 10-16, 1922.	Jan. 1-Oct. 15, 1923.	Jan. 1-Oct. 16, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Oct. 8, 1923.	Oct. 16, 1922.
New York	337	339	281	17,291	16,651	$1.95-2.00	$1.75-1.95	$1.15
Boston	329	394	134	9,364	7,251	1.75-1.80	1.75	1.00-1.10
Philadelphia	208	196	124	6,690	6,186	1.85-2.00	1.90-1.95	1.15-1.25
Baltimore	61	83	33	1,816	[1] 1,542	2.00	1.85-2.00	1.10-1.15
Pittsburgh	69	153	271	6,389	7,318	1.65-1.75	1.75-1.85	1.35
Cincinnati	55	86	93	2,362	2,710	1.50-1.55	1.50-1.55	1.25-1.35
Chicago	641	556	616	18,112	14,822	[2] 1.00-1.25	[2] 1.15-1.40	[2] .95-1.15
St. Louis	78	106	131	3,467	4,611	[3] 1.05-1.25	[3] 1.15	[3] 1.15
Kansas City	247	319	307	8,887	7,095	[2 3] 1.00-1.10	[2 3] 1.10-1.15	[2 3] 1.35

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern, Jonathans, barrels).

New York	477	557	423	5,348	4,321	[4] $4.00	$3.50-4.00	[4] $3.00-3.50
Boston	42	29	66	377	627			[5] 3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	155	123	116	1,132	761	4.50-4.75	5.00-5.25	4.50-5.00
Baltimore	29	32	31	370	[1] 200	3.50-3.75	[6] 2.50-3.00	
Pittsburgh	25	89	116	1,787	1,936			[5] 3.00
Cincinnati	84	72	48	645	404	[6] 3.50-4.00	5.50	
Chicago	469	409	353	2,777	2,820	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.75
St. Louis	316	123	26	1,008	127	3.50-5.00	3.75-4.50	[7] 3.50-4.25
Kansas City	111	102	80	459	231	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.25	4.50

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes).

New York	87	123	50	3,426	2,456	$1.75-2.15	$2.25-2.60	$3.00-3.75
Boston	41	17	12	543	272			
Philadelphia	54	23	15	726	574	1.50-2.25		
Baltimore	11	12	5	330	[1] 144		2.00	
Pittsburgh	30	21	7	725	408	1.75-2.00	[8] 2.25-2.75	2.50-2.75
Cincinnati	33	17	8	84	10			
Chicago	290	105	212	1,450	961	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.50	2.50-3.00
St. Louis	44	25	39	269	247			
Kansas City	94	38	57	248	160	2.50-2.75	[8] 3.25	2.50

ONIONS [9] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 lbs.).

New York	431	209	67	1,724	959	$3.00-3.25	$3.25-3.40	$1.75-1.90
Boston	57	120	62	420	508	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	1.75-1.85
Philadelphia	76	43	40	415	474	2.60-3.25	3.60-3.65	1.40-1.65
Baltimore	15	7	18	102	[1] 94	3.25-3.40	3.50	1.65-1.75
Pittsburgh	18	39	54	292	409	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.25	1.25-1.50
Cincinnati	11	20	....	93	.....	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	1.50-1.60
Chicago	99	78	34	585	390	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.25	1.40-1.60
St. Louis	25	33	26	193	95	[10] 3.00	[10] 3.25	[10] 1.35-1.40
Kansas City	35	40	....	131	.....	[10] 3.00-3.25	[10] 3.25-3.50	[10] 1.25-1.50

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York Domestic Round Type, bulk per ton).

New York	52	51	13	2,729	1,713	$20.00-26.00	$25.00-28.00	$18.00-20.00
Boston	1	....	1	843	699			
Philadelphia	57	31	64	1,331	1,339	18.00-21.00	20.00-25.00	10.00-12.00
Baltimore	41	27	70	[1] 834	[1] 530	20.00-25.00	25.00-30.00	18.00-20.00
Pittsburgh	8	16	16	1,015	950	[11] 2.00- 2.25	20.00-25.00	[11] 1.50- 1.75
Cincinnati	26	16	17	474	539	[12] 25.00-30.00	[12] 25.00-28.00	[12] 18.00-20.00
Chicago	63	38	56	1,866	1,720	[12] 11.00		[12] 8.00- 8.50
St. Louis	49	82	66	912	1,389	[12] 23.00-25.00	[12] 22.00	[12] 20.00-22.00
Kansas City	31	22	44	489	480	[12] 20.00-25.00	[12] 25.00-30.00	

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore Virginia Yellow Varieties, barrels).

New York	40	80	91	6,016	6,763	$3.00-3.25	$2.75-3.00	$1.40-1.50
Boston	17	36	26	3,323	3,337	3.25	3.00	2.00-2.12½
Philadelphia	6	11	2	1,882	1,994	2.50-2.75	2.00	1.25-1.50
Baltimore	2	3	3	[1] 288	[1] 377	2.50-2.75	2.25-2.75	1.25-1.50
Pittsburgh	27	36	18	2,174	2,318	4.00-4.25	3.00	2.00-2.15
Cincinnati	4	11	10	1,067	1,117	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.25
Chicago	52	54	82	6,336	5,368	3.25-3.50	3.50-3.75	2.00-2.25
St. Louis	....	....	4	1,574	1,568			
Kansas City	....	....	1	3,259	2,589			

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red River Ohios.
[4] Eastern Baldwins.
[5] Eastern York Imperials.
[6] Eastern Grimes.
[7] Eastern Winesaps.
[8] Winter Bananas.
[9] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[10] Red varieties.
[11] Barrels.
[12] Midwestern stock.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of October 7-13 and Season to October 13, with Comparisons.

Product.	Oct. 7-13, 1923.	Sept. 30-Oct. 6, 1923.	Oct. 8-14, 1922.	Total this season to Oct. 13.	Total last season to Oct. 14.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	4,480	4,011	3,154	15,969	10,770	46,261
Bbl. areas	5,438	4,858	5,035	24,101	28,386	65,950
Cabbage	1,293	1,181	1,487	20,189	25,515	41,341
Cantaloupes	115	283	149	24,347	29,803	29,917
Celery	364	281	416	8,281	6,924	14,782
Grapes	7,118	6,243	6,587	40,563	41,603	59,863
Grapefruit (Florida)	387	505	[1]	1,612	[1]	16,604
Lettuce:						
Old crop	366	352	324	25,697	20,963	22,282
New crop	79	67	40	146	[2] 60	[2] 25,697
Onions	1,100	1,478	955	13,938	17,460	29,783
Oranges (Florida)	185	82	[1]	283	[1]	22,322
Peaches	288	275	436	32,368	38,211	38,299
Pears	808	893	1,164	15,146	17,766	20,367
Plums and prunes	61	176	[1]	6,439	[1]	5,021
Potatoes:						
Sweet	670	604	859	6,051	7,667	21,588
White	8,864	5,948	8,114	90,032	105,429	253,738
Tomatoes	550	950	364	22,228	25,644	26,624
Vegetables, mixed	412	489	431	19,209	16,132	19,676
Watermelons	37	64	21	31,708	47,053	47,066
Total	32,615	28,740	29,536	398,307	439,326	781,484

[1] Unavailable. [2] Not included in totals.

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruits for September.

State and product.	September.			August.		
	1923	1922	5-year average.	1923	1922	5-year average.
Grapefruit:						
California	52	9	25	104	7	43
Florida	405	210	263	19	5	5
Total	457	219	288	123	12	48
Lemons:						
California	443	496	516	484	790	617
Oranges:						
California	2,338	1,084	1,754	2,382	1,212	1,958
Florida	22	78	21	1	.....	1
Total	2,360	1,162	1,775	2,383	1,212	1,959

Northwestern Apples and Prunes.

The apple crop in the Walla Walla district of Washington and the Milton-Freewater section of Oregon is much larger than last season, when damage from frost was heavy and shipments from the district totaled slightly less than 400 cars. Estimates made by local factors indicate that the car-lot movement this season may be 2,500–3,000 cars. It is predicted, also, that the percentage of stock grading Extra Fancy will be larger, because of the clean condition of the fruit. Size is good, and some shippers report that they find it hard to fill their previously-booked orders for 5-tier stock from varieties moving at present.

Warm weather during late August and early September did not tend to color the fruit, but recent cool weather has been more favorable. Due to lack of color, only a small per cent of stock shipped the first two weeks of September graded Extra Fancy. Leading varieties grown in the Walla Walla and the Milton-Freewater districts are Rome Beauty, Jonathan, Winesap, Delicious, and Yellow Newtown.

This region also had a large crop of prunes, about 1,400 carloads being marketed. Movement was practically over by September 15. Opening prices were fairly satisfactory, but the heavy shipments brought declines, especially near the end of the season. With so many cars rolled to eastern markets, it is as yet too early to figure average returns for the season.

Carload Shipments of Fruit and Vegetables, by States.

Shipments During September, and for Season to September 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping district.	September. 1923	September. 1922	September. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Sept. 30, 1923.	Season total to Sept. 30, 1922.	Five-season average to Sept. 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
APPLES (box areas).								
California	1,237	782	1,017	3,581	2,002	2,280	4,962	4,429
Colorado	270	158	381	276	160	388	3,385	3,068
Idaho	230	68	423	236	71	431	4,222	3,479
Montana	20	41	62	20	44	69	348	445
New Mexico	484	123	238	622	152	332	438	540
Oregon	244	98	174	268	100	187	3,893	4,259
Utah	33	11	51	33	11	51	718	542
Washington	2,304	2,187	1,883	2,591	2,298	2,061	28,295	25,257
Total	4,822	3,468	4,229	7,627	4,838	5,799	46,261	42,019
APPLES (barrel areas).								
Arkansas	648	769	634	816	1,288	867	2,616	2,181
Delaware	281	271	135	1,288	1,444	782	1,751	700
Georgia	15	121	43	21	173	68	394	178
Illinois	959	1,294	793	1,527	2,385	1,396	4,839	2,873
Indiana	81	92	53	110	140	76	220	163
Iowa	39	75	30	53	98	42	351	123
Kansas	216	348	177	220	364	181	1,083	563
Maine	26	4	135	26	4	135	278	1,520
Maryland, E. S.	27	118	46	152	302	128	418	134
Maryland, other	250	141	167	383	207	238	706	709
Michigan	1,311	997	1,262	2,518	2,217	2,459	6,012	4,903
Minnesota	72	22	30	78	28	35	58	39
Missouri	683	822	486	732	925	531	3,078	1,627
Nebraska	50	108	37	52	128	42	554	191
New Jersey	31	28	66	341	329	387	447	631
New York	1,508	3,502	2,308	1,790	4,930	3,052	29,933	22,943
North Carolina	29	102	66	33	129	80	422	267
Ohio	52	65	70	82	117	95	424	544
Pennsylvania	318	270	209	402	312	242	2,040	1,746
Texas	11	1	6	12	5	14	5	14
Virginia	1,725	1,741	1,409	1,860	2,078	1,592	6,975	5,472
West Virginia	1,015	451	648	1,206	564	764	2,234	2,737
Wisconsin	153	72	69	176	93	81	205	85
Others	25	88	52	51	261	127	907	932
Total	9,555	11,502	8,931	13,929	18,521	13,417	65,950	51,275
CABBAGE.								
Colorado	813	557	698	1,501	957	1,327	1,964	2,089
Illinois	205	23	56	333	95	146	144	164
Indiana	11	13	16	22	25	22	34	67
Iowa	27	73	38	304	477	267	566	335
Michigan	84	272	138	135	357	167	908	507
Minnesota	131	289	193	172	384	249	1,192	920
New York	694	838	582	732	947	645	10,270	8,655
North Carolina (second crop)	22	21	16	297	21	73	68	36
Ohio	40	49	37	320	393	274	589	425
Pennsylvania	37	31	26	53	33	42	406	295
Va., Roanoke sec.	285	330	287	871	842	736	1,010	748
Wisconsin	653	1,001	615	729	1,201	683	5,874	4,045
Others	12	25	20	12,741	16,878	12,739	18,316	13,448
Total	3,014	3,522	2,722	18,210	22,610	17,370	41,341	31,734
CELERY.								
Colorado	34	96	64	46	119	84	222	231
Michigan	160	178	143	513	569	385	1,627	860
New Jersey	65	9	46	144	83	111	115	154
New York	201	407	173	247	463	205	3,251	2,423
Ohio	21	24	12	37	50	24	76	46
Oregon	16	6	5	21	7	6	82	28
Pennsylvania	81	106	76	132	153	110	212	169
Others	4	4	2	6,499	4,820	4,113	9,197	6,082
Total	582	830	521	7,639	6,264	5,038	14,782	9,993
ONIONS.								
California (northern district)	678	474	809	1,424	1,340	1,726	2,376	3,343
Colorado	13	12	26	13	13	26	652	333
Idaho	32	13	15	32	14	15	161	51
Illinois	120	152	82	203	196	129	487	311
Indiana	872	1,395	750	1,019	2,064	1,008	4,675	2,556
Iowa	268	225	176	722	563	500	918	731
Massachusetts	281	246	494	612	546	782	1,912	2,738
Michigan	77	296	115	81	322	123	1,867	779
Minnesota	30	98	83	30	105	88	500	442
New Jersey	21	15	43	290	460	468	479	554
New York	828	297	471	1,384	601	841	2,812	2,856
Ohio	321	1,217	536	346	1,459	631	4,492	2,673
Oregon	42	16	27	43	16	28	263	214
Washington	29	34	45	833	653	656	765	655
Wisconsin	65	84	50	65	92	52	330	246
Others	24	21	49	4,408	6,755	5,623	7,060	5,973
Total	3,701	4,595	3,771	11,505	15,199	12,696	29,749	24,355

Shipping district.	September. 1923	September. 1922	September. Average 1919–1923.	Season total to Sept. 30, 1923.	Season total to Sept. 30, 1922.	Five-season average to Sept. 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
CANTALOUPES.								
California, Tur.	447	225	233	2,355	2,376	2,916	2,439	2,970
California, other	22	4	12	579	621	393	622	283
Colorado	1,798	2,689	2,180	2,073	3,968	2,868	4,420	3,008
Delaware	14	1	25	838	843	759	843	677
Iowa	10	1	3	88	49	49	49	40
Kansas	27	15	10	29	15	11	15	6
Maryland	12	1	9	1,234	1,233	1,056	1,233	907
Michigan	74	150	83	302	390	255	465	218
Nevada	80	80	32	103	164	85	164	72
Washington	95	114	103	164	356	229	371	224
Others	10	14	41	16,451	19,296	15,947	19,296	14,299
Total	2,589	3,294	2,731	24,216	29,311	24,568	29,917	22,704
GRAPES.								
California, N. dist.	7,624	6,890	5,653	8,054	7,253	6,085	15,264	10,678
California, C. dist.	9,619	7,440	6,500	14,166	10,935	9,865	24,207	15,066
California, S. dist.	1,679	2,185	1,476	2,306	2,544	1,920	4,418	2,654
Delaware	64	20	24	75	37	31	37	22
Iowa	143	140	90	180	233	139	236	117
Kansas	36	18	19	48	52	32	52	25
Michigan	1,789	3,822	2,139	1,862	4,245	2,319	6,020	3,456
Missouri	19	15	9	28	127	44	128	43
New York	670	1,631	1,088	676	1,731	1,129	7,728	4,405
Pennsylvania	31	170	115	31	170	115	1,558	888
Washington	24	42	31	26	43	32	47	44
Others	15	47	36	71	98	68	168	109
Total	21,713	22,420	17,180	27,523	27,468	21,779	59,863	37,507
LETTUCE.								
California	300	90	118	13,866	10,303	8,335	10,303	6,030
Colorado	710	387	257	1,067	734	430	812	238
Michigan	13	0	6	122	81	94	81	75
Minnesota	19	26	18	52	77	50	85	45
New York	700	668	679	3,460	2,821	2,526	3,167	2,352
Washington	18	114	79	1,048	756	536	812	361
Wyoming	29	3	6	43	10	10	11	2
Others	15	14	14	5,641	5,555	4,492	7,011	4,687
Total	1,804	1,302	1,177	25,299	20,337	16,473	22,282	13,790
MIXED VEGETABLES.								
California	166	204	235	3,248	2,210	3,356	3,737	4,670
Colorado	719	679	448	1,779	1,399	1,025	2,176	1,254
Minnesota	24	38	30	86	129	74	217	123
New Jersey	845	571	489	3,785	4,039	2,303	4,930	2,195
New York	121	106	77	289	227	265	403	442
North Carolina	68	67	32	604	236	215	326	140
Ohio	19	3	8	261	195	225	216	186
Rhode Island	12	9	4	22	21	9	21	6
Utah	22	18	15	61	61	36	117	44
Virginia	41	50	24	426	228	264	265	243
Washington	19	30	11	235	206	140	247	143
Others	21	57	42	8,543	6,165	5,049	7,021	4,347
Total	2,077	1,832	1,415	19,339	15,116	12,961	19,676	13,793
PEACHES.								
California	1,838	3,352	2,044	9,739	8,801	8,266	9,085	7,282
Colorado	695	965	699	1,270	1,420	1,201	1,420	1,171
Idaho	349	122	152	359	122	176	124	109
Illinois	49	0	16	353	1,683	576	1,683	508
Indiana	59	1	13	218	364	137	364	94
Maryland	111	3	92	766	422	451	422	349
Michigan	962	775	839	990	1,628	1,045	1,650	894
New Jersey	392	20	208	1,752	1,595	1,161	1,595	961
New Mexico	19	2	5	25	3	17	3	12
New York	2,131	5,953	2,798	2,141	6,062	3,179	6,862	3,372
Ohio	449	405	338	457	545	390	620	379
Oregon	37	26	31	44	32	46	49	44
Pennsylvania	321	72	148	573	268	310	268	250
Utah	1,174	1,256	841	1,175	1,261	955	1,261	836
Washington	809	823	754	1,581	982	1,211	990	1,031
West Virginia	20	2	62	186	19	208	19	245
Others	10	1	27	10,176	11,876	11,133	11,876	11,241
Total	9,425	13,778	9,067	31,815	37,083	30,462	38,291	28,778
PLUMS AND PRUNES.								
Idaho	1,936	1,050	1,239	1,910	1,052	1,256	1,171	928
Michigan	100	54	74	123	175	118	176	99
New York	87	610	273	99	788	345	863	390
Oregon	374	207	193	1,405	431	612	580	472
Pennsylvania	28	29	25	26	29	25	29	24
Washington	117	34	110	465	170	380	171	336
Others	12	50	25	2,172	2,002	1,970	2,031	2,034
Total	2,654	2,034	1,939	6,201	4,647	4,706	5,021	4,283

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, by States—Continued.

Shipping district.	September.			Season total to Sept. 30, 1923.	Season total to Sept. 30, 1922.	Five-season average to Sept. 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
	1923	1922	Average 1919–1923.					
PEARS.								
California	479	1,112	510	6,362	5,931	4,826	6,461	4,630
Colorado	355	256	300	613	539	567	774	597
Delaware	384	131	146	431	136	158	151	177
Idaho	16	15	9	16	15	10	20	10
Illinois	99	348	275	99	392	293	468	406
Maryland	16	11	7	19	11	8	36	27
Michigan	207	822	386	299	1,249	535	1,860	819
Missouri	11	5	10	11	5	11	36	28
New Jersey	33	9	22	58	11	28	40	55
New York	373	1,672	1,087	515	3,177	1,737	5,454	3,001
Oregon	841	913	588	1,585	1,417	1,067	1,862	1,083
Pennsylvania	15	3	5	16	3	5	6	8
Utah	34	56	32	50	66	47	82	49
Washington	1,803	1,159	1,130	3,176	1,996	2,195	2,678	2,456
West Virginia	10	0	4	10	0	4	0	8
Others	38	101	69	192	317	247	439	342
Total	4,714	6,613	4,580	13,452	15,265	11,738	20,367	13,696
TOMATOES.								
California	822	718	571	1,499	1,111	1,033	2,305	1,927
Colorado	68	64	37	68	65	33	94	36
Delaware	253	220	225	273	400	284	413	477
Illinois	76	34	56	218	224	227	229	270
Indiana	600	711	602	904	1,186	817	1,303	1,011
Kentucky	38	52	131	91	147	233	147	219
Maryland	60	45	48	233	262	189	278	190
New Jersey	959	802	692	1,278	1,880	1,628	1,930	1,887
New York	750	1,234	857	843	1,791	1,120	1,902	1,167
Ohio	544	124	204	850	534	486	557	505
Utah	251	261	210	265	278	225	378	340
Others	30	77	119	14,201	17,065	11,435	17,107	10,059
Total	4,451	4,342	3,752	20,723	24,943	17,715	26,643	18,088
SWEET POTATOES.								
Alabama	17	7	29	217	364	299	537	488
California	113	132	140	136	169	167	981	826
Delaware	17	2	7	17	2	6	2,632	1,748
Georgia	39	39	33	76	80	64	775	824
Iowa	17	26	14	17	26	14	67	37
Kansas	13	3	3	14	3	4	60	25
Louisiana	65	127	65	95	266	123	1,035	591
Maryland	158	272	186	224	349	233	1,763	1,236
New Jersey	364	460	356	396	557	404	2,848	2,406
North Carolina	15	69	77	294	357	408	678	807
Tennessee	26	65	58	30	94	80	1,493	1,144
Texas	35	175	85	37	244	121	974	637
Virginia, Eastern Shore	2,058	2,160	1,920	3,050	3,083	2,569	6,347	4,908
Others	26	76	70	165	366	225	1,398	1,294
Total	2,963	3,613	3,043	4,768	5,960	4,717	21,588	16,971
WHITE POTATOES.								
Leading sections, late crop.								
California, northern district	716	614	869	1,887	1,996	2,587	5,830	7,200
Colorado	1,694	2,365	2,291	2,993	3,227	3,201	15,407	13,411
Idaho	1,500	1,310	1,213	3,102	2,760	2,539	16,213	10,721
Iowa	41	198	120	89	235	149	843	610
Maine	3,917	1,778	2,697	4,234	1,976	3,123	24,377	24,540
Michigan	748	1,216	786	819	1,292	834	19,695	15,067
Minnesota	5,912	4,167	4,615	7,506	6,107	6,300	28,904	25,452
Montana	19	55	77	22	65	88	1,388	1,059
Nebraska	376	744	515	610	1,365	879	5,564	3,890
New York, L. I.	1,490	1,684	1,055	3,097	2,586	2,123	7,202	5,143
New York, other	109	86	346	120	92	353	12,085	10,394
North Dakota	1,768	1,039	1,185	1,787	1,051	1,196	8,343	5,094
Oregon	78	108	42	451	451	208	1,842	1,480
Pennsylvania	192	893	478	219	1,017	540	5,738	4,330
South Dakota	889	739	657	905	757	668	2,702	1,991
Utah	98	586	199	650	1,342	670	2,048	922
Washington	222	241	265	485	609	514	5,100	4,216
Wisconsin	1,169	1,377	1,400	1,388	1,582	1,529	21,621	18,791
Others	5	3	3	5	4	3	742	607
Total	20,943	19,203	18,813	30,369	28,514	27,504	185,644	154,918
Other sections, late crop.								
Illinois	15	0	5	152	13	84	20	113
Kentucky	16	12	13	914	405	634	498	779
Missouri	15	26	12	765	375	352	387	229
New Jersey	1,627	4,756	3,518	5,546	15,384	10,499	18,341	12,452
Virginia, other	47	42	44	147	345	219	385	286
Wyoming	163	182	159	189	194	168	1,036	642
Others	45	135	101	4,407	4,331	3,971	6,504	5,936
Total	1,928	5,153	3,852	12,120	21,047	15,927	27,171	20,437

Shipping district.	September.			Season total to Sept. 30, 1923.	Season total to Sept. 30, 1922.	Five-season average to Sept. 30, 1919–1923.	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past five seasons.
	1923	1922	Average 1919–1923.					
SUMMARY POTATOES.								
Leading sections, late crop	20,943	19,203	18,813	30,369	28,514	27,504	185,644	154,918
Other sections, late crop	1,928	5,153	3,852	12,120	21,047	15,927	27,171	20,437
Early crop	36	64	91	33,131	40,822	31,761	40,923	31,819
Total	22,907	24,420	22,756	75,620	90,383	75,192	253,738	207,174
WATERMELONS.								
Alabama	82	105	77	1,239	1,939	1,306	1,941	1,220
California	449	431	365	3,525	4,252	3,592	4,289	3,270
Colorado	44	81	76	49	135	123	148	127
Delaware	53	36	59	247	289	308	289	319
Georgia	23	15	15	7,434	12,973	11,326	12,973	11,196
Idaho	23	11	14	42	64	58	64	59
Illinois	195	95	117	423	289	322	289	251
Indiana	146	42	159	501	542	605	542	543
Iowa	179	321	210	489	662	537	665	467
Kansas	38	42	26	43	96	50	98	47
Maryland	137	18	86	621	379	547	379	501
Missouri	382	179	324	1,706	2,752	2,835	2,752	2,733
New Jersey	48	30	35	59	39	40	39	32
South Dakota	13	42	16	14	54	23	56	20
Texas	67	49	96	5,210	4,129	4,294	4,131	3,714
Virginia	11	21	51	130	156	245	156	268
Washington	72	60	68	166	241	175	252	172
Others	52	65	99	9,721	17,995	12,599	18,003	11,868
Total	2,014	1,643	1,893	31,619	46,986	38,985	47,066	36,807

Yakima Valley Apple Movement at Peak.

The Yakima Valley district of Washington ranks second in importance in the Northwest's apple production, being surpassed only by the Wenatchee district. The latter, however, does not ship so large a quantity of soft fruits and vegetables as does Yakima.

Reports from the Spokane field station of the Federal market news service indicate that conditions of the soil during the growing season in the Yakima region were very favorable and the apples are of good size, averaging larger than for several years past. This factor, with the heavier crop on the trees, has increased production over last year slightly more than 30 per cent. Car-lot shipments from the Yakima district last season totaled about 9,400 cars, and local factors predict a movement of 12,000–13,000 carloads this season.

Quality of the fruit also is above average, with little wormy stock and less fungus disease than usual. Warm weather during the latter part of August and the first of September was followed by the appearance of some worms, but the damage resulting was not serious. This weather was not favorable for rapid coloring, and therefore only a small percentage of the stock packed in September graded Extra Fancy. However, color of the later varieties will probably be up to normal, as the weather in October has been more favorable.

Movement was getting well under way early in October, with Jonathans and Delicious the predominating varieties. Peak of the movement usually comes around the middle of October, and it was expected that shipments would reach a total of 200 cars a day at that time. Some dealers and growers were pessimistic in regard to the car situation in the Yakima Valley, and, although other districts seemed to be well taken care of, a car shortage was expected some time during October. Reports from the Wenatchee district indicated that enough cars were in sight to care for the expected October movement of 8,000 cars.

Leading varieties in the Yakima district are the Winesap, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, and Delicious, named in order of importance. Several other varieties of minor importance are grown. It is estimated locally that the Winesap movement will total around 4,000 cars, with Jonathans about 3,000 cars, the two varieties making up nearly 60 per cent of the total crop.

A large percentage of the late varieties will be put up in oiled wraps, as well as some of the stock moving early in October. A small portion of the crop will be precooled, some of these apples being packed in oiled wraps marked "precooled stock."

Since cold-storage space in the district can take care of 4,500–5,000 cars and there is also considerable "frost-proof" common storage, the crop is not expected to move out as fast as that from some other districts of the Northwest.

Grain

Heavy Stocks Depress Wheat Market.

The large visible supply of wheat had a depressing effect upon the market during the week ending October 13 and prices were lowered 1¢ to 1½¢ per bushel at the principal markets. December wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.08, ⅜¢ compared with $1.09, ⅞¢ at the close of the previous week. May wheat closed at $1.12, ⅛¢ compared with a previous close of $1.13, ⅛¢.

Cash prices at most of the markets were also slightly lower than at the close of the previous week. There was a slight falling off in movement to the primary markets, but the visible supply was increased about 500,000 bushels, which, together with several other factors, weakened the market materially toward the close of the week. The export demand continued very small, total exports to date being only about one-half of those of last year.

Official estimates of the Canadian crop were but little changed and the large marketable surplus in that country continued to be a depressing factor in the United States markets. Good amounts of this wheat are being exported. Quite a little of it has passed through the United States in bond for export from the Atlantic coast markets. The competition of this wheat in European markets was also the cause of the light demand for wheat from this country. The demand from mills and elevators, however, was sufficient to absorb all offerings on a basis about 5¢ higher than at the corresponding time last year.

The falling off in country movement helped to steady the market. Producers were said to be expecting higher prices as a result of the Government's efforts in their behalf, and were, therefore, not selling freely. A continued light movement, together with continued feeding of low grade wheat, would probably tend to hold the market on a fairly firm basis and cause the better grades of milling wheat to sell at prices relatively higher than the foreign demand would justify.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Oct. 8–13.	Oct. 1–6.	Oct. 8–13.	Oct. 1–6.	Oct. 8–13.	Oct. 1–6.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	7,658,000	9,419,000	2,848,000	2,782,000	6,094,000	6,485,000
Primary receipts last year	10,419,000	13,368,000	7,093,000	8,484,000	4,989,000	5,937,000
Primary shipments	3,854,000	4,780,000	1,395,000	2,084,000	3,909,000	4,866,000
Primary shipments last year	5,815,000	7,997,000	5,560,000	4,785,000	3,383,000	4,000,000
Visible supply	65,840,000	64,336,000	1,060,000	1,562,000	18,032,000	16,515,000
Visible supply last year	33,411,000	32,620,000	9,738,000	10,962,000	36,844,000	35,900,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	367	411	1,057	600	619	761
Minneapolis	2,267	3,072	59	58	484	491
St. Louis	632	564	224	412	343	495
Kansas City	1,111	919	90	86	277	172
Cincinnati	70	83	21	24	87	50
Omaha	386	452	181	158	341	294
Wichita	255	252	20	30	11	10
Indianapolis	74	.....	110	.....	160	.....

Local mills were good buyers of the choice grades of wheat in Chicago, but receipts were principally of the lower grades, which were taken almost entirely by the elevators. Spring wheat was wanted, but very little arrived. There was also a good milling demand at Minneapolis and all receipts were readily absorbed on a basis 1¢ to 12¢ over the December future price for No. 1 dark northern. No. 1 northern sold at the December price to 5¢ over. Durum wheat also sold well at this market, No. 1 amber bringing from 1¢ to 5¢ over the Duluth October, which closed at $1.01. Flour trade was moderate. While orders were mostly in small lots mills were kept busy as shipping directions were coming in a little better.

There was a slight falling off in the demand at Kansas City, but this was caused principally by the fact that Kansas City prices were relatively higher than other markets, which made it difficult for eastern and northwestern mills to obtain wheat at that market. Mills in the southwest, however, were good buyers, and not only bought good amounts at Kansas City, but also direct from country elevators. Practically no export sales were reported at Kansas City.

The better grades of milling wheat continued in good demand at Omaha and the market continued firm with a net advance of 1¢ to 2¢ for the week.

Wheat prices had reached the highest point of the crop at St. Louis at the beginning of the week, but they were lowered 3¢ to 5¢ during the week. There was a good demand, however, for good, soft milling wheat, but the poorer grades and all classes of hard winter sold slowly.

CORN PRICES REACH NEW HIGH LEVEL.

Cash corn prices continued their advance during the week under review and on an average were about 10¢ higher than at the close of the previous week. Cash sales at the principal markets also ranged about 40¢ higher than for the corresponding time last year. The light supply was the principal cause of the continued firm market. The visible supply was reported at only a little over a million bushels compared with a visible supply of about nine and one-half millions at the corresponding time last year. Official estimates of the crop indicated a slight decrease in production over early reports but the scarcity of the stocks was the principal strengthening factor. New corn was received at Cincinnati and Chicago from Illinois during the week which was a few days earlier than the arrival of the first car last year. Samples of new corn received at the various markets, however, contained heavy moisture content. The car received at Cincinnati contained 26.8% moisture.

Local industries were the most active buyers of corn at Chicago but all interests were in the market and transactions were made at flat prices. No. 2 Yellow Corn sold on Thursday at $1.14 per bushel, which was 3¢ above the prevailing price of No. 2 Red Winter Wheat on that day. Shippers were unable to pay such high prices, however, and No. 2 grades sold down at about $1.10 per bushel at the close of the week. No. 4 corn was reported to have been bought on Saturday at 80¢ to 86¢ per bushel for shipment to Chicago during October.

The corn market at St. Louis also advanced sharply until No. 2 White sold as high as $1.16 per bushel. Prices broke 4¢ to 5¢, however, toward the last of the week, but prices were still about 10¢ higher than at the beginning of the week.

Unfavorable weather in the Southwest for the maturing of the growing corn crop was a stimulating influence in the Kansas City market. Cash corn reached the highest point ever attained in that market except during the war period. The scarcity of supplies created a very urgent demand from millers and feeders. Texas buyers were also active in the market.

Oat prices were practically unchanged from those of the previous week and on an average were only about 4¢ higher than at the corresponding time last year. The movement fell off somewhat from the previous week, but the visible supply was increased about 2,000,000 bushels. It is still, however, only about one-half of the amount in store at the corresponding time last year. Feeders and cereal interests were the principal buyers and absorbed most of the offerings.

The flaxseed market also advanced during the week under review. October flaxseed advanced 6¼¢ to 7½¢ during the week and closed at Minneapolis at $2.52¾, with November quoted at $2.53 and December $2.53½. The cash price basis was practically unchanged, with No. 1 seed quoted at 2¢ to 4¢ over the October future price. The official estimate of production for the United States on October 1 was 19,623,000 bushels, compared with an estimated harvesting of 11,668,000 bushels in 1922. The Canadian flaxseed crop was also larger, being officially estimated at 6,942,000, compared with 5,009,000 bushels last year. The increased production, however, will not equal the consumption in the United States, as large amounts of flaxseed for some years have been imported from Argentina and other foreign countries.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of October 8-13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	49	.....	10	30	93
Gulf ports [2]	232	25	24	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	1,830	.....	.....	222	.....
Total:					
Oct. 8–13, 1923	2,111	25	34	252	93
Oct. 1–6, 1923	2,000	16	17	485	325
Oct. 9–14, 1922	3,626	576	613	901	296
July 1, 1923–Oct. 13, 1923	26,988	1,190	374	7,875	5,562
July 1, 1922–Oct. 14, 1922	65,218	15,710	9,360	10,955	10,595

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of October 6 to 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to Oct. 12.		
	Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sept. 29–Oct. 5, 1923.	Oct. 6–12, 1922.	Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sept. 29–Oct. 5, 1923.	Oct. 6–12, 1922.	1923–24[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dk.No.Spring..No. 1	.....	126	123	.....	2	6	26	128	20
No. 2	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	2	10	90	11
No. Spring....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	126	6
Hard Winter..No. 2	113	112	110	43	69	27	1,851	1,350	137
No. 3	109	107	110	24	28	3	775	436	178
Y. Hd.Winter..No. 2	111	109	110	5	4	15	327	844	39
No. 3	106	106	109	1	2	8	468	494	95
Red Winter...No. 2	111	110	116	6	3	4	629	1,288	49
No. 3	110	106	114	1	9	5	579	984	59
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk.No.Spring..No. 1	126	125	118	498	619	1,123	5,291	3,729	141
No. 2	122	122	115	201	234	173	2,065	1,270	163
No. 3	119	116	109	322	517	65	3,367	2,319	145
No. Spring....No. 1	121	121	114	84	77	360	998	965	103
No. 2	118	116	111	57	40	218	794	463	171
No. 3	115	114	107	38	52	92	718	474	151
Am. Durum...No. 2	105	103	96	46	44	37	633	631	100
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk.Hd.Winter..No. 2	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	30	53	972	5
No. 3	121	121	113	4	3	34	106	844	13
Hard Winter..No. 2	113	112	109	96	56	151	2,159	3,745	58
No. 3	113	112	109	141	119	221	3,346	3,481	96
Y. Hd.Winter..No. 2	110	.....	106	2	.....	8	51	174	29
No. 3	109	97	105	1	2	6	86	145	59
Red Winter...No. 2	117	115	105	22	23	17	583	1,342	43
No. 3	115	114	111	25	28	27	612	1,246	49
OMAHA.									
Dk.Hd.Winter..No. 2	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	32	24	138	17
No. 3	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	41	33	172	19
Hard Winter..No. 2	109	109	105	58	51	81	819	2,026	40
No. 3	107	107	104	56	40	31	685	1,376	50
Y. Hd.Winter..No. 2	109	105	104	1	1	3	41	313	13
No. 3	107	104	103	1	2	2	51	234	22
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter..No. 2	116	113	115	25	8	17	307	336	91
Red Winter...No. 2	121	114	118	62	49	46	2,059	2,882	71
No. 3	116	111	114	37	28	61	1,561	2,272	69
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	119	118	114	1,857	2,066	2,945	31,114	35,289	88

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to Oct. 12.		
	Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sept. 29–Oct. 5, 1923.	Oct. 6–12, 1922.	Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sept. 29–Oct. 5, 1923.	Oct. 6–12, 1922.	1923–24[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White.....No. 2	107	96	67	59	54	114	3,292	2,131	154
No. 3	104	96	67	1	4	37	3,394	1,779	191
Yellow.....No. 2	107	96	67	214	228	385	8,472	6,479	131
No. 3	103	98	67	15	18	120	10,383	4,955	209
Mixed.....No. 2	107	96	67	64	49	222	3,457	4,054	85
No. 3	107	98	66	10	6	29	4,765	2,508	190
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	93	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1,059	847	125
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	102	93	63	7	9	18	970	975	99
No. 3	97	94	.....	1	1	.....	59	324	18
Yellow.....No. 2	98	92	66	6	10	15	1,228	611	201
No. 3	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	1	380	272	140
Mixed.....No. 2	97	92	63	16	24	9	1,156	847	136
No. 3	97	92	.....	4	1	.....	205	632	32
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	104	93	61	18	13	25	1,004	893	112
No. 3	95	92	60	1	2	1	273	488	56
Yellow.....No. 2	97	87	61	24	15	68	2,107	1,400	150
No. 3	98	90	60	1	2	10	1,017	764	133
Mixed.....No. 2	97	86	60	9	9	23	963	870	111
No. 3	.....	84	61	.....	3	3	337	591	57

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices.			Sales.					
							Total of crop year to Oct. 12.		
	Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sept. 29–Oct. 5, 1923.	Oct. 6–12, 1922.	Oct. 6–12, 1923.	Sept. 29–Oct. 5, 1923.	Oct. 6–12, 1922.	1923–24[1]	Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	1923–24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
White.....No. 2	110	96	68	11	19	18	1,632	1,010	162
No. 3	108	96	67	4	2	12	623	471	132
Yellow.....No. 2	106	94	67	21	54	33	2,627	1,100	239
No. 3	106	93	68	6	14	6	2,188	956	229
Mixed.....No. 2	107	95	67	11	24	28	792	548	145
No. 3	104	96	68	1	4	4	560	346	162
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	105	95	66	506	565	1,181	52,943	35,851	148

Oats.

CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	44	44	41	247	269	146	2,733	2,076	132
No. 3	44	43	39	191	229	243	2,483	4,052	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	41	41	38	113	81	85	1,132	479	236
No. 3	40	40	36	226	170	160	1,842	2,040	90
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	45	46	41	10	5	9	35	50	70
No. 3	44	44	40	44	20	15	327	300	109
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	42	42	38	86	81	43	773	508	152
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	46	46	42	23	17	17	202	207	98
No. 3	45	44	42	78	96	34	960	908	106
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	43	43	39	1,018	968	752	10,487	10,620	99

Rye.

CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	73	73	74	6	4	9	175	556	31
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	68	66	67	52	151	68	1,264	968	131

[1] 1922–23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, October 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures.				May futures.[1]			
	1923		1922		1923		1922	
	Oct. 11.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 5.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	109¼	107⅝	108⅞	107⅛	113¾	111⅜	110⅜	108⅝
Minneapolis.....	118⅝	116⅜	107⅞	106¾	123	120¼	109⅝	109½
Kansas City.....	105⅞	104⅜	101⅞	99½	109½	107¾	103½	101¼
Winnipeg.....	95⅝	94⅞	96⅜	98⅛	100⅝	99¼	100⅞	101
Liverpool.....	107⅛	106¾	.....	.....	106¼	105¾	.....	.....
Corn.								
Chicago.....	76¼	74⅞	62⅞	61⅝	75	73½	64⅞	63½
Kansas City.....	73⅞	72⅛	59⅛	57⅝	72⅜	70¾	61¼	59¾
Oats.								
Chicago.....	43¼	43⅜	39⅝	38⅜	45⅝	45⅛	40	39¼
Winnipeg.....	39¾	39⅝	38⅝	38½	43⅛	42¾	42	41⅝

[1] March futures for Liverpool.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Fluctuates with Supply and Demand.

Hay prices fluctuated with the supply and demand at the principal markets during the week ending October 13.

The price of No. 1 timothy hay at the principal markets ranged from $1 per ton lower to $1.50 per ton higher.

In practically all markets the demand was good for the better grades of hay but the lower grades moved slowly.

At Boston the market was firm on strictly top grade hay. Offerings were light and stocks were well cleaned up on arrival. Medium and lower grades were in good supply but the trade was not interested in these grades and receivers reported a slow demand. Sales were made only by concessions in price and there were some accumulations of the low-grade hay at the terminals, with pressure to sell.

	Oct. 8 to Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 6, 1923.	Oct. 9 to Oct. 14, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 13, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 14, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	107	114	77	3,498	3,606
New York	162	187	212	5,652	6,786
Philadelphia	88	65	81	2,310	3,876
Pittsburgh	61	119	76	4,505	4,652
Cincinnati	63	84	63	5,192	5,419
Chicago	429	254	255	8,877	9,488
Minneapolis-St. Paul	176	153	136	4,166	4,961
St. Louis	134	80	78	6,356	5,784
Omaha	107	108	.....	4,637	.....
Kansas City	452	441	442	16,830	16,377
Los Angeles	227	204	192	6,170	4,618
San Francisco	130	140	76	5,162	3,329

At New York the demand was good the earlier part of the week but slackened toward the end and prices were quoted $1 per ton lower than at the close of the previous week. Receipts at Manhattan points were liberal both by boat and rail.

The recent accumulation of hay at Brooklyn was exhausted and prices were on practically the same basis as at Manhattan.

The majority of offerings at New York were No. 2 and No. 3. No. 1 timothy continued scarce.

At Cincinnati the abnormally light receipts caused the market to advance from $1.50 to $2 per ton. Receivers at this market were dependent upon the retail trade to purchase the limited offerings. Southern shipments from this market were very limited, because southern buyers were able to purchase hay for their needs at a lower price in southwestern markets. The light receipts here were attributed to the firmness and relatively higher prices in the eastern markets. Country shippers who generally consigned their hay to Cincinnati were reported to be taking advantage of these higher prices.

The increased receipts at Chicago were fairly well absorbed at firm prices the first part of the week but the continued receipts, especially of prairie, weakened the timothy market. Buyers did not appear anxious for the hay at the prevailing prices toward the last of the week and there was a reduction of 50¢ to $1 per ton on all grades. The quality of the hay received during the week ranged principally from No. 2 to sample. An occasional car of No. 1 timothy was readily sold.

The receipts for the week were lighter in the eastern markets.

Alfalfa prices were lowered 25¢ to $1 per ton during the week at Kansas City caused, to some extent, by the poor quality of hay arriving. Wet and unfavorable weather has damaged and discolored a large amount of alfalfa in Kansas and Colorado and also has tended to check the movement from that territory. The demand for this poor quality was limited and the market for it was dull. Better grades, however, sold readily at fairly firm prices.

The principal inquiry at Kansas City was from the South and from the feeders in the surrounding territory.

Alfalfa receipts at Omaha were light and the demand was fairly good for all grades. The alfalfa meal mills did not buy much hay during the week under review, because feeders were generally outbidding them. The mills apparently were waiting until the feeders' needs were filled.

Higher corn prices were stimulating the demand for alfalfa in the consuming sections and shipping-point prices in the Southwest were advanced about $1 per ton.

Prairie receipts were slightly larger at Omaha this week because of improved loading conditions at shipping points. There was a good demand for the top grades but the lower grades were hard to sell. Stockyards were the principal buyers of prairie hay at Minneapolis.

Prairie prices advanced rather sharply during the week at Kansas City, but at the close were practically on the same level as a week ago.

Feed Prices Held Firm Despite Light Demand.

A strong undertone prevailed in the feed markets during the week ending October 13. To a large extent this was a direct reflection of the influence of high corn prices. With a demand generally below normal and ample production of the principal feedstuffs prices failed to show any signs of weakness.

It was generally thought that stocks for near-by shipment are largely in second hands, as mill offerings, in spite of fairly good outputs, were rather light. A healthy increase in the interior demand, expected by distributors a few weeks ago, has as yet failed to materialize. However, this has not led to any material price reductions, although small discounts were offered by the jobbing trade in cases where mills insisted on shipping orders.

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw per ton at Important Markets October 13, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Phoenix.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1 2]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																		
Timothy and clover:																		
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$30.00	$28.00	$26.50	$27.50	$29.00	$31.00	.....	.....	$25.00	$24.50	$26.50	$20.00	$26.50	.....	$17.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	28.50	26.50	24.50	26.00	27.50	28.00	.....	.....	22.00	23.50	24.00	19.00	21.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	30.00	26.50	25.00	26.50	28.00	28.50	.....	.....	20.00	23.50	24.00	19.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....
No. 2 light clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	25.50	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	24.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	.....	[4] 18.00	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	25.00	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	22.00	[4] 17.50	25.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																		
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	32.00	.....	18.00	.....	30.00	27.00	26.00	[4] 24.00	.....	$19.50	25.00	$20.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	30.00	.....	16.00	.....	28.00	24.00	22.00	[4] 22.00	.....	18.00	23.50	19.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	25.00	21.00	18.00	[4] 18.00	19.00	15.50	18.00	.....	14.00
Prairie:																		
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	.....	15.50	14.75	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	16.00	.....	13.50	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	14.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....
STRAW.																		
No. 1 wheat	11.50	.....	16.00	13.50	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	10.00	7.50	.....	7.50	9.00	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	12.50	.....	16.00	13.50	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	11.00	8.00	.....	8.00	9.00	.....	.....
No. 1 rye	[3] 25.50	.....	[3] 22.50	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Straight. [4] Nominal.

Broadly speaking the sentiment among distributors was decidedly optimistic about the outlook for higher prices, while retail dealers throughout the entire country held off placing orders for the bulk of their winter requirements with the expectation of a break in prices between now and the first of December. Heavy grain shipments and heavier operation of southwestern and northwestern flour mills were expected to bring about a reaction.

Interior supplies were ample for current needs, which have been greatly curtailed through the feeding of locally produced feeds. Receipts in markets were fair and the movement was light.

Wheat mill feeds.—The wheat mill feed situation continued firm. The output of mills was rather light, particularly of those in the Northwest. Offerings were only fair for near-by shipment but good for the deferred deliveries. The demand was light. Mixed cars of flour and feed met with a good inquiry. The heavier wheat feeds were in poor request but prices held steady.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—A fair amount of cottonseed cake and meal was offered by mills for near-by delivery but very little was available beyond November, mills evidently being friendly to prices. Eastern and southeastern dealers bought lightly, while the trade in the Southwest experienced a brisk demand from feeders. Prices in most of the markets were slightly lower than last week. Stocks at mills increased and shipments were light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was fair. Stocks were heavy and difficult to move in spite of reductions offered by resellers. Production was good, especially in the Northwest. Mill offerings were light. A few of the eastern mills indicated having sold their output till January 1. The export demand was negligible. Prices ruled very irregular in most markets. In Cincinnati $55 per ton was quoted early in the week but a reaction carried prices down to $51 about midweek. The close was about $52 per ton in that market. The movement was light.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was slow. The discount at which new corn sold under old corn made buyers cautious about contracting for good-sized quantities. Offerings were liberal both by mills and resellers. The latter in quite a few sections quoted 50 cents to $1 under mill prices in order to stimulate sales and dispose of their rather heavy holdings. Supplies increased and production continued good.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices were very erratic during the week because of the unsettled state of the cash corn situation. Until new corn is available to provide continuous operation of the mills the price of this feed will be entirely governed by the quotations for cash corn. The demand was good, especially for near-by shipment. Offerings on the latter basis were few as most of the mills were sold up for the rest of the month and resellers stocks also were limited. Stocks and the movement were light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was quiet and steady. The firmness in hay alone, however, was holding up the market as the demand was only fair and receipts adequate for all needs. Mills reported having trouble in securing hay of desirable quality at what they considered reasonable prices because of the demand from feeders for that commodity. Production was light.

Canadian Crop Report for October.

Canadian crop estimates of October 11 show slight decreases as compared with previous estimates for this year, reports a telegram from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, October 11, to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Wheat production is now estimated as 469,761,000 bushels, as compared with 399,786,000 bushels in 1922 and 197,119,000 bushels, the average production for 1909–1913. The acreage reported for 1923 amounts to 22,733,000 acres, against 22,423,000 in 1922 and 9,945,000 the average during 1909–1913.

Rye production is estimated to be 26,937,000 bushels, as compared with 32,373,000 produced in 1922 and 2,094,000, the average production in 1909–1913. The acreage of rye in 1923 is 1,454,000 acres, against 2,105,000 in 1922 and 117,000, the average for 1909–1913.

Barley production is reported as 80,357,000 bushels, against 71,865,000 harvested in 1922 and 45,275,000, the average production of 1909–1913. The acreage of barley is estimated to be 2,815,000 acres, compared with 2,600,000 acres in 1922 and 1,574,000 acres during 1909–1913.

Oats production is placed at 531,378,000 bushels in 1923, compared with 491,239,000 in 1922 and 351,690,000 during 1909–1913. The acreage of oats is 13,730,000 acres, as compared with 14,541,000 for last year and 9,597,000 acres during 1909–1913.

Flaxseed production is placed at 6,942,000 bushels, as compared with 5,009,000 bushels produced in 1922 and 12,040,000 bushels, the average during the years 1909–1913. The acreage of flaxseed in 1923 is 633,000 acres, against 565,000 acres in 1922 and 1,035,000 acres, the average for 1909–1913.

German Crop Conditions, October, 1923.

Harvesting of grain crops in Germany is nearly completed and a good quality of grain is reported, according to a cablegram from the United States agricultural representative in Berlin, October 12. The potato crop is reported to be below average in condition. Sugar beets are below average but better than potatoes. The condition of fodder beets is average. The seeding of winter wheat and rye for the crop of 1924 has been somewhat delayed.

Rice Production in Japan, 1923.

Japan's rice production for 1923 is estimated to be 18,302,000,000 pounds, as compared with 18,951,000,000 pounds in 1922 and 14,009,000,000 pounds the average production during 1909–1913, reports a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, October 11, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, October 13, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Buffalo.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:																
Spring	$36.75	$36.50	$35.00	$34.00	$39.00	.....	$33.00	$34.50	$33.50	$31.75	$28.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	38.50	38.00	36.00	35.00	39.00	$38.50	34.00	34.50	36.50	.....	.....	$31.50	.....	$29.00	.....	$33.00
Hard winter	.....	37.00	36.00	.....	38.50	.....	.....	34.50	36.00	32.75	.....	.....	$29.00	29.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	37.00	36.50	35.00	34.50	41.00	.....	.....	34.50	33.50	31.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	39.00	36.00	34.50	42.00	42.00	34.50	36.50	39.00	.....	.....	33.50	.....	32.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	38.00	.....	40.00	.....	.....	36.50	38.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	32.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	34.50	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	30.50	.....	34.00
Wheat millrun	37.25	37.00	.....	.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	$32.00	32.00
Rye middlings	36.25	35.50	32.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:																
Linseed	52.50	48.50	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	46.00	51.00	48.50	.....	52.00	53.00	.....	47.00
Cottonseed (43%)	54.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	52.50	52.25	49.50	.....	.....	.....	43.50	47.00	51.00	48.50	.....	.....	50.50	47.00	42.50	49.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.00	48.50	45.50	45.00	40.50	41.00	39.50	44.00	46.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digester feeding tankage (60%)	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.50	30.00	.....	29.25	.....	28.00	26.50	25.50	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	51.35	.....	49.50	.....	.....	.....	48.15	49.15	45.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	43.00	42.00	.....	41.00	42.00	.....	.....	39.00	41.25	38.50	.....	36.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	42.50	41.00	.....	40.50	42.00	.....	.....	39.00	40.50	38.50	.....	36.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 39.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	35.50	42.00	.....	38.25	.....	38.00	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	41.00

[1] Rolled.

Cotton

Prices Advance on Unfavorable Weather.

After the decline on Monday of 33 points for October future contracts at New York and 38 points for average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets, prices for both spot cotton and future contracts advanced during the remainder of the week ending October 13. The advance was accompanied by comparatively wide fluctuations. Some of the reported causes of the strength in the cotton market were an active mill demand for raw cotton and apprehension of delay in picking and damage to cotton, in the western part of the belt by rain and cold weather, and in the eastern part by a tropical storm reported to be approaching from the Gulf of Mexico, but which, however, did not move inland to any appreciable extent. The demand for cotton goods continued light.

The average price of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on October 13, was 28.35¢ per lb., compared with 27.62¢ at the close of the previous week and 21.81¢ on the correspondiug day in 1922. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchauge advanced 116 points duriug the week, closing on October 13 at 29.19¢. October future contracts on the New Orleans cotton Exchange advanced 87 poiuts, closing at 28.22¢.

MILL ACTIVITY DURING SEPTEMBER.

On October 13 the Bureau of the Census reported that American mills consumed 483,852 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, during the mouth of September, compared with 491,604 bales in August and 495,344 bales iu September, 1922. Stocks in consuming establishments were reported to be 773,173 bales on September 30, compared with 1,065,816 bales last year. The number of bales reported in iudependent warehouses and at compresses was 2,147,830, compared with 3,217,939 bales last year. The number of active cotton spindles during September was 33,929,885, compared with 33,316,444 for September, 1922.

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

September, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913–14	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	5-year average 1918–19 to 1922–23.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Aug.	432,350	497,319	483,560	467,059	527,404	491,604	502,063	97.9
Sept.	442,435	491,069	457,967	484,718	495,344	483,852	483,812	100.0
Oct.	511,923	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,950	.....	485,197	.....
Nov.	456,356	491,250	332,712	527,940	577,561	.....	477,015	.....
Dec.	456,262	511,711	295,292	510,925	527,945	.....	463,756	.....
Jan.	517,299	591,921	366,463	526,698	610,375	.....	530,468	.....
Feb.	455,231	515,699	395,115	472,336	566,924	.....	476,674	.....
Mar.	493,354	575,789	438,218	519,761	623,105	.....	518,072	.....
Apr.	499,646	566,914	409,247	443,509	577,396	.....	494,588	.....
May	466,744	541,377	440,714	495,337	620,965	.....	517,265	.....
June	446,145	555,155	461,917	509,218	542,166	.....	508,557	.....
July	448,333	525,489	410,142	458,002	461,575	.....	473,107	.....
Total 12 mos.	5,626,078	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	6,664,710	.....	5,930,574	.....

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

October 13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 14, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 16, 1920.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 14, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 16, 1920.	Oct. 11, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
October	29.19	22.27	18.95	19.48	33.20	28.22	21.93	18.48	18.10	33.90
December	28.58	22.51	19.21	18.60	33.48	28.10	21.95	18.81	18.00	33.65
January	28.08	22.41	19.02	18.28	33.30	27.98	21.99	18.72	17.75	33.28
March	28.16	22.49	18.88	18.35	33.20	27.95	22.02	18.50	17.65	33.03
May	28.17	22.47	18.50	18.35	33.25	27.80	21.98	18.05	17.56	32.87

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, October 13, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 14, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 14, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1921.
No. 5 short staple	*Cents.* 28.38	*Cents.* 21.75	*Cents.* 19.00	*Cents.* 28.50	*Cents.* 21.75	*Cents.* 19.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	100	150	175	50	175	250
1 1/8 ins	175	375	750	150	425	750
1 3/16 ins	275	550	1,100	350	625	1,150
1 1/4 ins	400	800	1,500	550	825	1,850
1 5/16 ins	500	.....	1,750	.....	.....	.....
1 3/8 ins	600	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Oct. 12, 1923.	Oct. 13, 1922.	Oct. 14, 1921.	Oct. 12, 1923.	Oct. 13, 1922.	Oct. 14, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	5	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	.....	635	234	18	246	292
No. 3 or Good Middling	22	6,083	4,338	11	3,421	3,579
No. 4 or Strict Middling	85	12,505	18,661	1,286	9,004	19,065
No. 5 or Middling	102	12,444	43,563	2,386	7,565	35,611
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	149	5,664	33,683	2,065	3,082	18,226
No. 7 or Low Middling	31	766	7,850	779	215	7,427
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 2 Tinged or Strict Good Middling Yellow Tinged	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1	1,805	3,321	351	531	3,191
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	6	559	3,207	145	365	2,940
No. 3 Light Stained or Good Middling Light Yellow Stained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	9	21	3	3	3
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	396	40,475	114,878	7,044	24,433	90,337

Total stocks of cotton, all kiuds, reported on October 12, at the port of New York were 12,276 bales; ou October 13, 1922, 66,394 bales; on October 14, 1921, 138,560 bales; at the port of New Orleans on October 12, 102,914 bales; on October 13, 1922, 156,348 bales; and ou October 14, 1921, 415,874 bales.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1-October 12, 1923, and Stocks on October 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Oct. 14, 1921.	Aug. 1–Oct. 13, 1922.	Aug. 1–Oct. 12, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Oct. 13, 1918–1922.	Oct. 14, 1921.	Oct. 13, 1922.	Oct. 12, 1923.	5-year average, Oct. 13, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	79	45	79	42	100	57	47	62
Augusta	114	82	58	107	129	63	36	109
Savannah	236	155	96	198	193	91	65	170
Montgomery	28	32	24	27	28	20	16	21
New Orleans	246	210	178	178	416	156	103	262
Memphis	158	156	95	105	212	112	70	191
Little Rock	53	65	18	39	49	50	21	34
Dallas	50	23	42	24	35	17	15	18
Houston	921	1,088	1,469	689	317	383	384	274
Galveston	745	798	1,011	554	371	367	304	276
Total	2,630	2,654	3,070	1,963	1,850	1,316	1,061	1,417

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Cotton Markets, Week of October 8-13, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Oct. 8–13, 1923.						Oct. 9–14, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	26.88	27.00	27.50	27.50	(1)	28.13	21.63	21.50	21.63	(1)	22.00	22.25
Augusta	27.06	27.25	27.69	27.75	(1)	28.31	21.50	21.38	21.50	(1)	21.88	22.13
Savannah	27.15	27.31	27.73	27.82	(1)	28.40	21.38	21.25	21.50	(1)	22.00	22.13
Montgomery	27.00	27.12	27.50	27.63	(1)	28.12	20.75	20.62	20.75	(1)	21.25	21.37
New Orleans	27.50	27.50	27.75	28.38	(1)	28.38	21.13	21.13	21.13	(1)	21.50	21.75
Memphis	27.75	27.75	27.75	28.00	(1)	28.50	21.25	21.25	21.25	(1)	21.50	21.75
Little Rock	27.75	27.75	28.00	28.00	(1)	28.50	21.00	21.00	21.00	(1)	21.25	21.50
Dallas	26.60	26.75	27.30	27.40	(1)	28.00	20.65	20.45	20.70	(1)	21 10	21.30
Houston	27.30	27.45	27.85	28.00	(1)	28.60	21.25	21.10	21.25	(1)	21.70	21.90
Galveston	27.40	27.55	28.00	28.00	(1)	28.60	21.35	21.20	21.35	(1)	21.85	22.00
Average	27.24	27.34	27.71	27.85	.....	28.35	21.19	21.09	21.21	.....	21.60	21.81

[1] Holiday.

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York, on October 11, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	8.06	1900	10.69	1908	9.10	1916	17.55
1893	8.38	1901	8.44	1909	13.65	1917	27.65
1894	6.12	1902	8.85	1910	14.75	1918	32.60
1895	9.12	1903	9.60	1911	9.75	1919	33.90
1896	7.94	1904	10.55	1912	11.00	1920	23.00
1897	6.44	1905	10.25	1913	13.70	1921	19.80
1898	5.38	1906	11.40	1914	.....	1922	21.80
1899	7.25	1907	11.75	1915	12.50	1923	29.00

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of October 1-6, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Oct. 1–6, 1923.		Oct. 2–7, 1922.		Oct. 3–8, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$46	$44	$36	$33	$40	$35
Kelford, N. C.	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshville, N. C.	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bern, N. C.	50	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smithfield, N. C.	52.50	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden, S. C.	48	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heath Springs, S. C.	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, S. C.	48	45	.....	.....	40	38
North, S. C.	.....	54	33.50	33	.....	.....
Orangeburg, S. C.	45	42	.....	.....	40	38
Atlanta, Ga.	50	47	34	31	43	40
Savannah, Ga.	50.50	.....	33–35	30–32	40–41	38–40
Montgomery, Ala.	50	45	33	30	.....	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	43	42	32	30	34	29
Dyersburg, Tenn.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	43	40	32	28	36	32
Fort Smith, Ark.	43	40	33–34	30	.....	.....
Augusta, Ark.	43	40	33	27–29	.....	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	43	40	32	30	.....	.....
Conway, Ark.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forrest City, Ark.	43	40	30	27	.....	.....
Marianna, Ark.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	48	45	33	30	.....	.....
Aberdeen, Miss.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarksdale, Miss.	49	45	32–36	30	.....	.....
Indianola, Miss.	46	45	.....	40	.....	.....
Kosciusko, Miss.	48	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tupelo, Miss.	46	43	30	27	.....	.....
West Point, Miss.	47	43	28	25	.....	.....
Coldwater, Miss.	48	45	32	28	.....	.....
Texarkana, Tex.	43	40	.....	.....	.....	.....

Spot Cotton Quotations for October 13 and Sales During Week of October 8–13, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for October 13, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of October 8-13, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											Oct. 13, 1923.	Oct. 14, 1922.	Oct. 15, 1921.	Oct. 16, 1920.	Oct. 11, 1919.	Oct. 11, 1918.	Oct. 11, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	100	125	125	113	125	125	100	200	125	137	128	143	223	300	211	158	78
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	75	100	100	88	100	100	75	150	100	112	100	111	173	243	163	124	56
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	75	75	63	75	75	62	100	75	87	74	78	108	185	115	81	40
No. 4 or Strict Middling	25	50	50	38	50	50	37	50	50	50	45	49	58	98	60	41	20
No. 5 or Middling	28.13	28.31	28.40	28.12	28.50	28.50	28.00	28.60	28.60	28.38	28.35	21.81	19.27	20.35	34.22	31.08	26.61
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	50	75	75	75	50	75	75	100	75	75	73	55	93	230	158	113	27
No. 7 or Low Middling	100	150	150	150	125	125	125	200	150	150	143	118	218	530	411	316	66
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary [2]	150	225	225	225	200	225	200	300	250	225	223	195	343	860	701	506	113
No. 9 or Good Ordinary [2]	200	300	300	300	250	325	300	400	350	300	303	280	445	1,070	941	671	157
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	38	50	13	40	10	Even.	Even.	30	13	21						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	13	38	Even.	13	15	15	25	50	5	13	19						
No. 5 or Middling	38	63	75	50	65	75	60	100	65	50	64						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	63	113	150	125	115	150	125	200	150	125	132						
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	138	163	225	200	165	200	200	300	240	200	203						
Yellow Tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	35	10	10	50	10	13	11						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	13	38	25	25	40	25	15	100	35	13	33	5	45	148	147	55	Even.
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	75	60	63	65	75	40	150	80	38	70	53	135	243	235	109	20
No. 5 or Middling [2]	100	125	115	125	115	150	125	200	150	125	133	150	235	410	387	180	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling [2]	150	175	170	200	175	225	175	300	245	175	199	218	348	628	586	293	75
No. 7 or Low Middling [2]	200	225	240	275	225	300	250	400	350	250	272	290	450	920	887	485	117
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	40	65	60	50	65	75	50	200	110	50	77						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	80	115	100	100	105	125	100	250	155	100	123						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	120	165	150	150	145	175	150	300	225	150	173						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	88	113	100	100	90	125	90	300	145	100	125	118	223	400	404	205	48
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	138	163	150	150	175	175	150	350	210	150	181	198	313	530	546	286	70
No. 5 or Middling [2]	188	213	200	200	225	225	200	400	300	200	235	275	418	690	676	398	95
Gray:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	50	35	25	50	50	25	50	10	25	35						
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	75	100	85	75	100	100	75	100	55	75	84						
No. 5 or Middling [2]	125	150	135	125	125	125	125	150	125	125	131						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling [2]	100	125	100	100	125	125	100	150	70	100	110	135	270	495	533	278	50
No. 4 or Strict Middling [2]	125	175	150	150	150	175	175	200	135	150	159	198	360	625	636	381	81
No. 5 or Middling [2]	175	225	200	200	175	250	250	250	225	200	215	270	453	770	749	495	112
Sales for week, bales	8,247	1,853	1,217	694	2,850	17,167	58,380	61,377	11,468	5,025	[3] 168,278	[3] 184,483	[3] 89,740	[3] 118,056	[3] 283,285	[3] 88,608	[3] 132,628

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from August 1 to October 13, 1923, amounted to 1,428,478 bales, compared with 1,565,229 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 1,161,104 bales in 1921.

Cotton Movement, August 1-October 12, 1923, and Stocks October 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1-Oct. 10, 1913.	Aug. 1-Oct. 10, 1919.	Aug. 1-Oct. 15, 1920.	Aug. 1-Oct. 14, 1921.	Aug. 1-Oct. 13, 1922.	Aug. 1-Oct. 12, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1-Oct. 13, 1918-1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	2,157	728	1,006	1,566	1,417	1,739	1,154	150.7
Port stocks	601	927	929	1,510	815	601	1,103	54.8
Interior receipts	1,498	926	1,207	2,012	2,139	2,112	1,525	138.5
Interior stocks	361	893	1,054	1,301	1,068	797	1,052	75.8
Into sight	3,028	1,602	2,033	2,737	3,019	3,259	2,344	139.0
Northern spinners' takings	336	336	261	388	336	292	322	90.7
Southern spinners' takings	445	451	463	940	975	650	682	95.3
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,213	2,907	3,084	4,316	2,804	2,106	3,115	67.6

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, October 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Oct. 10, 1913.	Oct. 12, 1917.	Oct. 11, 1918.	Oct. 10, 1919.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Oct. 14, 1921.	Oct. 13, 1922.	Oct. 12, 1923.	5-year average, Oct. 13, 1918-1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	242	205	89	546	450	452	273	119	362
Manchester	15	22	33	63	69	44	28	12	48
Continent	170	168	134	256	165	520	211	110	257
Total	427	395	256	865	684	1,016	512	241	667

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in America.

August 1-September 30, 1923, and Stocks on Hand September 30, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

[Compiled from reports of the Department of Commerce.]

	Running bales, counting round as half bales.			
	1920	1921	1922	1923
On hand July 31	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553	2,087,919
Crops	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,306	[1] 11,015,000
Imports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 [2]	41,922	11,992	19,690	10,028
Total	16,876,054	14,524,130	12,580,549	13,112,947
Less domestic consumption from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30	941,527	951,777	1,022,748	975,456
	15,934,527	13,572,353	11,557,801	12,137,491
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30 (running bales)	371,602	928,653	632,806	926,283
Indicated supply on Sept. 30	15,562,925	12,643,700	10,924,995	[3] 11,211,208

[1] Estimate of Department of Agriculture of Oct. 2.
[2] Imports are in equivalent 500-lb. bales.
[3] Includes portion of estimated crop yet to be ginned.

Egyptian Cotton Crop, 1923-24.

Good ripening weather for cotton in Egypt is reported by the Internatioual Institute of Agriculture at Rome in a radiogram dated October 12 to the United States Department of Agriculture. Picking is general throughout Egypt. The condition of the cotton crop is reported as 83 per cent of the normal for early October as compared with a condition of 79 per cent at the same time last year. Pink boll worm attacks are general, as they were last year, but the damage is not serious.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to October 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1-Oct. 10, 1913.	Aug. 1-Oct. 15, 1920.	Aug. 1-Oct. 14, 1921.	Aug. 1-Oct. 13, 1922.	Aug. 1-Oct. 12, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1-Oct. 13, 1919-1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	552,100	290,026	244,302	287,445	370,449	304,122	121.8
France	214,900	122,686	187,787	141,427	163,336	127,722	127.9
Germany	438,541	130,654	321,843	153,846	242,101	166,740	145.2
Italy	69,680	30,990	73,875	84,172	100,286	70,306	142.6
Japan	24,101	1,105	204,700	69,907	91,874	75,911	121.0
China	.....	1,019	48,740	3,300	2,000	13,265	15.1
Spain	47,021	45,760	71,716	57,742	58,325	54,546	106.9
Belgium	39,778	41,370	38,721	32,221	27,863	37,519	74.3
Canada [1]	8,304	24,894	25,985	19,345	10,999	23,891	46.0
Other countries	30,202	27,606	45,442	34,573	40,990	50,199	81.7
Total	1,424,627	716,110	1,263,111	883,978	1,108,223	924,221	119.9

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

Exports for the week ending Oct. 12, amounted to 108,365 bales, compared with 283,017 bales the previous week, 97,009 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 203,871 bales for the week ending Oct. 10, 1913.

Imports of Foreign Cotton.

August 1, 1923, to September 30, 1923, with Comparisons.

[500-lb. bales.]

Country of production.	1913	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	5-year average 1918-1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
Egypt	9,553	57,148	15,368	8,124	13,478	5,332	20,086	26.5
Peru	1,885	1,030	11,006	1,001	1,486	1,775	3,067	57.9
China	1,245	4,371	6,013	306	744	494	2,411	20.5
Mexico	1,012	84	798	300	58	129	363	35.5
India	1,533	4,549	5,593	1,429	3,350	2,295	3,070	74.8
All other countries	6	1,230	3,144	832	574	3	1,469	0.2
Total	15,234	68,412	41,922	11,992	19,690	10,028	30,466	32.9

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending October 16, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Cabbage Diseases. By L. L. Harter, pathologist, office of cotton, truck, and forage-crop disease investigations, and L. R. Jones, collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry and plant pathologist of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 23, figs. 14. September, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1351.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 925 of the same title.

Experiments in Wheat Production on the Dry Lands of the Western United States. By David E. Stephens, superintendent Sherman County branch station, Moro, Oreg., and agronomist office of cereal investigations; Max A. McCall, superintendent Adams branch station, Lind, Wash., and formerly agent office of cereal investigations; and Aaron F. Bracken, superintendent Nephi substation, Nephi, Utah, and formerly scientific assistant office of cereal investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 60, figs. 22. September, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1173.**)

Weather

Heavy Rain in Southwest; Dry in Southeast.

The weather during the week ending October 16 was characterized by rather wide variations in different sections of the country. In the East, after the cool weather at the beginning, temperatures were moderately high, although the week as a whole was somewhat cooler than the seasonal average in the Southeast. In the southern Great Plains, the southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau areas unseasonably cool weather prevailed, with freezing temperatures extending southward through northern portions of Arizona and New Mexico. Freezing was reported also in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, the northern Great Plains, the interior of the Northeastern States, and in the middle Appalachian Mountain districts.

Heavy to excessive rains fell from Kansas southward, including eastern New Mexico. Rainfall was exceptionally heavy in parts of Texas, where some stations reported as much as 8 inches for the week. Elsewhere precipitation was light to moderate, with no rains reported in nearly all Central and Southern States east of the Mississippi River.

At the close of the week the soil had become very dry in the east Gulf States and as far north as the Ohio River, where late truck and gardens have been injured. At the same time, however, rain had set in over the central Gulf States, with prospects of extension over the dry area.

There were some showers in the Northeastern States, but copious rains are needed in that area, particularly in New England, southern New York and New Jersey. Conditions were generally favorable in the western Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley. Dry, sunshiny weather in the latter area the first part of the week was very beneficial in drying out corn and maturing other crops, while showers the latter part were favorable for fall grains.

It was much too wet in the lower Great Plains, especially in Oklahoma. Work was delayed and the maturity of crops retarded, while there was considerable flood damage in parts of New Mexico. Weather was favorable in the northern Plains and farm work made good advance. Killing frosts from Nebraska northward caused but little damage, as crops were nearly all matured.

It continued too dry in a few localities in the more northwestern States, particularly in parts of Montana, but in general there was sufficient rainfall during the week to greatly improve conditions in that area, especially the range and fall-seeded grains. The cool weather and high humidity were rather unfavorable for drying raisins and prunes in California, but otherwise conditions were favorable in the middle and south Pacific coast sections.

WHEAT SEEDING DELAYED IN LOWER GREAT PLAINS.

Small grains.—The seeding of winter wheat progressed during the week throughout the principal producing areas. Rainfall was favorable for germination in Illinois and central and northern Indiana, but moisture was needed in other Ohio Valley States. Seeding was nearly completed at the close of the week in Missouri, where much was up and making a fine start. This work was about three-fourths done in Kansas, with the early-seeded grain in good condition, while the crop was germinating well and growing rapidly in Nebraska.

Seeding was interrupted in the southern Great Plains, especially in Oklahoma, where very little was seeded during the week, because of wet soil. The early-seeded, however, was making good growth. There was sufficient rain to materially benefit the soil condition in the more northwestern States, especially in the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon. It continued too dry for best results, however, in northwestern Montana, though much fall-sown grain has come up and is looking well in that State.

Moisture was needed for seeding winter oats in the east Gulf States, and it was too dry for grain in much of the Atlantic coast area. Rice harvest progressed favorably in Arkansas and was well advanced in Louisiana. The harvest of kafir and sorghum was delayed by frequent rains in New Mexico and harvest was suspended in Oklahoma. Grain sorghums are nearly all mature in Kansas.

Corn.—Late corn matured rapidly in the upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the prevailing weather was favorable for drying out the early crop. Husking was begun in a few places in the northern and western sections of Iowa, and some husking was reported in the Ohio Valley States. The crop has been all safely made in Missouri, and conditions were unusually favorable for late corn in Arkansas. It was too wet in Oklahoma and much of Texas where harvest was delayed, and there was some damage to grain by rain in the former State. There was a small amount of corn cribbed during the week in Kansas. No material damage was done by the killing frost in the northern Plains, as the crop was generally matured. Late corn has been damaged considerably in the east Gulf States and Tennessee by reason of insufficient moisture.

Cotton.—Temperatures averaged near normal throughout the cotton-growing States except in the northwestern portions of the belt, where it was rather cool. There was very little rainfall east of the Mississippi River, although rain set in at the close of the week over the central Gulf States. In the western portions of the belt, the rainfall was heavy to excessive in many localities with deficient sunshine; there was a large amount of sunshine east of the Mississippi River.

It was too cool and wet for cotton in Oklahoma and very unfavorable for picking and ginning; bolls opened slowly with considerable rotting. The crop in general showed further deterioration. The first part of the week was generally dry in Texas, but the latter part was rainy and wet, and picking was largely suspended. The top crop continued to make poor progress and some open cotton was beaten out by rains and grades were lowered.

It was favorable for picking in Arkansas and this work made rapid progress in that State. There is no top crop except in the extreme north, and many bolls are injured. Cotton is practically all gathered in southern Louisiana and nearly so in the northern portion, but some open cotton was damaged by rains and high winds at the close of the week.

East of the Mississippi River the weather was unusually favorable for harvest operations and picking and ginning continued to make excellent progress. Harvest was practically completed in central and southern portions of Mississippi and Alabama and the crop was nearly all out in Georgia, though there were some fields ungathered in the northern portion of the latter State. Picking is further advanced than usual for the season in South Carolina and has been almost finished in some sections of Tennessee. The weather was favorable in North Carolina and picking advanced rapidly with the crop turning out better than was expected in some weevil-infested areas. The general condition in that State is fair to very good.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Potato digging was general during the week in the large producing areas, under favorable weather conditions, except that there was delay in some Northwestern States. Yields were reported uneven in New York, though generally good, but both yield and quality are only fair in Pennsylvania. Late potatoes have been damaged by drought in Tennessee and Kentucky. Sweet potato harvest progressed favorably in the Southeastern States with satisfactory results in most sections.

Late gardens and minor crops needed rain in most sections east of the Mississippi River, but elsewhere were generally favorable for the season. Killing frost terminated the tomato canning season in the Colorado River Valley in Colorado, while freezing temperatures were unfavorable for mountain head lettuce in Wyoming.

There was some delay in sugar-beet harvest because of rain in the northern Rocky Mountain States, but this work progressed favorably in the Great Plains and western Lake region. This crop is unusually good in Colorado where grinding is under way. Cutting tobacco has been completed in Maryland and Ohio, and the crop is mostly cured in Kentucky. Sugar cane made excellent progress in the lower Mississippi Valley and continued in fair to good condition in Florida.

PASTURES DRY IN EAST; GOOD ELSEWHERE.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—It was too dry for fall pastures in most sections east of the Mississippi River, especially from the Ohio Valley southward. They continued mostly good in the western Lake region, and were green, but generally short, in Illinois, while rains during the week helped materially in Indiana. Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains grass continued in unusually good condition for the season in nearly all sections.

Dry weather would be favorable for curing the range in New Mexico, but good curing weather prevailed in Arizona. The range continued generally good in Colorado, and was fairly satisfactory, as a rule, in Utah, while there was sufficient rainfall to be of material benefit in the more northwestern grazing districts.

The fourth crop of alfalfa is rather short in Kansas, where cutting was begun in a few places. Alfalfa was damaged considerably by rain in southeastern Colorado, while much of the entire year's hay crop has been injured in parts of Wyoming. Livestock are doing well in Idaho, Nevada, and California, and were excellent in Montana; lambs were being shipped from the last-named State.

Fruit.—Apples were being picked rapidly in the Appalachian Mountain districts and Northeastern States, while a large crop has been saved in good shape in Ohio. Harvest was in full swing also in the more northwestern States, although high winds blew off considerable apples in Oregon. Only the fancy grades were being picked in some orchards in Washington. The cool weather and high humidity retarded raisin and prune drying in California, where much the larger portion of raisins is still out. Citrus are in excellent condition in California, and, though coloring slowly in Florida, they remain good to excellent, with shipments showing increases. Grapefruit harvest was in progress also in Arizona.

Week Warm in East; Cool in West.

High barometric pressure prevailed over Eastern States throughout the week where temperatures were low at the beginning, but with a gradual rise as the week progressed moderately warm weather for the season obtained during the latter part. Another high-pressure area was charted over the northern Rocky Mountain section early in the week, accompanied by a sharp drop in temperature in the Northwestern States. By the morning of the 13th freezing weather occurred over the Plains area as far south as northwestern Kansas.

Fair weather was the rule in all sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, but during the 13th and 14th showers prevailed in the Lake region and the northern Ohio Valley States. Showers were rather frequent throughout the week in most localities between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, except for fair weather the latter part in the northern portion of the area. There was some heavy rainfall reported in portions of Oklahoma and Texas, 3.34 inches falling at Oklahoma City during the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m., October 13. Fair weather obtained throughout the week west of the Rocky Mountains, except for rain near its close in the North Pacific Coast States.

Chart 1, page 432, shows that the week averaged warmer than normal over the eastern half of the country, save that it was slightly below near the coast from northeastern North Carolina to western Florida; in much of the Ohio Valley and upper Lake region the excess averaged 6° to 8°. In the western half the northern border States had mainly weather warmer than normal, also all the Plains from Nebraska northward, most of Oregon, and the coast districts and some of the interior of California; but otherwise it was cooler than usual in mid-October, especially—the middle Plateau and middle and southern Rocky Mountain regions. Temperatures below freezing occurred in all high portions of the Plateau and Rocky Mountain States and practically throughout Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota, and in parts of upper Michigan and New England; also in the mountainous part of the Virginias. The lowest mark so far reported was 20° at Yellowstone Park, Wyo., on the 13th.

Chart 2, page 432, indicates that the precipitation of the week was not large to eastward of the Mississippi River, and along the Ohio River and to southeastward there was usually none at all. There was none in the southern halves of California and Arizona, and usually little in the middle Plateau area and in southern Idaho. The Pacific Northwest and the northern border States had moderate to liberal falls, likewise large portions of the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys. There were heavy rains from Kansas, eastern Colorado, and western Missouri southward, particularly in central and southern Oklahoma, northwestern Texas, and parts of extreme southern Texas.

Sunshine was abundant from the vicinity of the Ohio River southward and southeastward, also in the far Southwest.

Weather and Corn and Wheat in Argentina.

Unseasonably cool weather prevailed during the week ending October 15 throughout the principal grain producing sections of Argentina, South America. The temperature in the corn and northern winter wheat section of the country averaged 5° below normal, and there was a mean deficiency of 8° in the southern winter wheat area. Precipitation was again heavy in all sections, the average for the week at the various stations in the corn area being about double the normal, and that in the southern winter wheat area twe and one-half times the normal. This was the third consecutivo week with heavy precipitation in Argentina. The data are shown in the last part of the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week October 10–16, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	*Ins.*	*Ins.*
Portland, Me.	54	+3	0.4	−0.5
Burlington	52	+4	T.	−0.7
Northfield	48	+3	0.2	−0.4
Concord	54	+3	0.1	−0.6
Boston	58	+3	0.3	−0.7
New Haven	56	+1	0.1	−0.7
Albany	54	+1	0.1	−0.6
Binghamton	56	+6	0.2	−0.6
New York	60	+2	0.1	−0.8
Scranton	58	+5	0.1	−0.7
Harrisburg	60	+5	T.	−0.8
Philadelphia	62	+3	T.	−0.6
Trenton	60	+3	0.1	−0.7
Atlantic City	62	+4	T.	−0.7
Baltimore	62	+3	T.	−0.6
Washington	63	+5	T.	−0.6
Norfolk	66	+2	0	−0.7
Richmond	64	+3	0	−0.5
Lynchburg	62	+2	0	−0.6
Wytheville	58	+3	0	−0.6
Asheville	58	+2	0	−0.6
Charlotte	66	+3	0	−0.6
Raleigh	64	+2	0	−0.8
Wilmington	64	−2	0	−0.9
Charleston	68	−1	T.	−1.0
Columbia, S.C.	64	−1	0	−0.6
Augusta	66	0	0	−0.5
Atlanta	66	+2	0	−0.4
Macon	64	−1	0	−0.4
Savannah	66	−3	T.	−0.8
Thomasville	68	−1	0	−0.8
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	70	−2	T.	−1.2
Miami	78	0	1.2	−1.5
Key West	78	−2	0.6	−0.7
Tampa	74	−1	T.	−0.7
Pensacola	70	−1	0.6	−0.1
Mobile	70	0	1.3	+0.7
Montgomery	68	0	T.	−0.5
Anniston	66	+2	0	−0.4
Birmingham	70	+4	0	−0.5
Meridian	66	+2	0.1	−0.3
Vicksburg	70	+2	0.7	+0.2
New Orleans	74	+2	1.4	+0.9
Shreveport	70	+3	1.5	+0.9
Little Rock	68	+3	0.2	−0.3
Fort Smith	64	+1	1.0	+0.4
Bentonville	.....	.....	3.3	+2.7
Oklahoma	58	−5	5.0	+4.6
Abilene	62	−3	4.7	+4.2
Fort Worth	64	−4	4.6	+4.2
Dallas	66	.....	4.2	.....
Palestine	70	+2	2.2	+1.4
Taylor	68	−1	1.3	+0.8
Houston	74	.....	2.3	.....
Galveston	76	+2	2.5	+1.7
Corpus Christi	76	+2	3.0	+2.6
San Antonio	70	0	0.6	+0.3
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	72	+8	T.	−0.5
Nashville	66	+4	0	−0.5
Chattanooga	64	+1	0	−0.6
Knoxville	64	+3	0	−0.5
Lexington	68	+10	0	−0.4
Louisville	66	+6	0	−0.5
Evansville	66	+6	0	−0.7
Indianapolis	60	+3	0.1	−0.5
Cincinnati	60	+3	T.	−0.4
Dayton	60	+4	0.4	0
Columbus	60	+3	0.3	−0.2
Parkersburg	60	+4	T.	−0.6
Elkins	54	+1	T.	−0.6
Pittsburgh	60	+3	0.2	−0.3
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	52	+2	1.0	+0.4
La Crosse	.....	.....	0.2	−0.4
Madison	56	+4	0.6	0
Charles City	54	+4	0.2	−0.3
Dubuque	52	−1	0.6	−0.2
Davenport	56	+1	0.4	−0.2
Des Moines	56	+1	0.7	−0.2
Keokuk	58	+1	0.4	−0.2
Peoria	58	+5	0.4	−0.2
Terre Haute	62	.....	0.2	.....
Springfield, Ill.	58	+1	0.9	+0.3
Hannibal	58	+1	0.8	+0.4
St. Louis	60	0	0.2	−0.4
Cairo	64	+2	0	−0.7
Lake Region.				
Canton	52	+3	0.4	−0.3
Syracuse	56	+4	0.2	−0.5
Oswego	54	+2	0.2	−0.5
Buffalo	56	+3	0.2	−0.6
Erie	56	+1	0.3	−0.6
Cleveland	58	+3	0.3	−0.3
Toledo	56	+1	0.4	−0.2
Detroit	60	+6	0.4	−0.1
Saginaw	56	+6	0.3	−0.4
Alpena	54	+6	0.2	−0.7
Grand Rapids	58	+7	0.3	−0.3
Chicago	60	+4	0.5	−0.1
Fort Wayne	56	.....	0.4	.....
Milwaukee	58	+6	0.1	−0.5
Green Bay	56	+7	0.3	−0.4
Escanaba	52	+5	0.1	−0.7
Ludington	54	.....	0.3	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	48	+3	0.4	−0.5
Marquette	54	+7	T.	−0.7
Duluth	50	+4	0.2	−0.5
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	58	−1	2.1	+1.5
Columbia, Mo.	60	+4	1.2	+0.6
Kansas City	58	0	2.5	+1.9
St. Joseph	58	.....	1.6	.....
Topeka	58	0	1.9	+1.4
Wichita	56	−4	2.5	+1.9
Dodge City	54	−4	1.3	+1.0
Concordia	56	−1	1.3	+0.8
North Platte	52	+1	0.6	+0.3
Lincoln	56	+1	0.1	−0.3
Omaha	58	+2	0.4	−0.2
Sioux City	56	+4	0.1	−0.4
Valentine	52	+1	0.4	+0.1
Rapid City	48	0	0.3	−0.1
Pierre	54	+2	0.1	−0.1
Huron	52	+3	0.3	−0.1
Moorhead	54	+8	0.3	−0.1
Devils Lake	48	+6	1.1	+0.8
Williston	48	+3	0.7	+0.5
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	48	0	1.6	+1.4
Havre	50	+4	0.3	+0.2
Kalispell	48	+4	0.2	−0.1
Helena	44	−2	0.1	−0.1
Yellowstone Park	36	−7	0.2	−0.1
Sheridan	46	0	0.4	.....
Lander	42	−1	0.1	−0.2
Cheyenne	42	−4	0.3	+0.1
Grand Junction	48	−6	T.	−0.2
Denver	46	−6	1.0	+0.7
Pueblo	48	−6	0.6	+0.5
Amarillo	52	−6	1.5	+1.2
El Paso	62	−2	T.	−0.1
Roswell	54	−7	1.7	+1.3
Santa Fe	44	−8	1.5	+1.3
Phoenix	66	−6	0	−0.1
Yuma	70	−4	0	−T.
Tonopah	48	−5	T.	−0.2
Modena	44	−7	T.	−0.2
Salt Lake City	46	−8	0.2	−0.1
Reno	50	0	T.	−0.1
Winnemucca	46	−3	T.	−0.1
Pocatello	44	−5	0.2	−0.1
Boise	50	−2	T.	−0.3
Lewiston	56	+3	0.6	+0.3
Baker	48	+1	0.6	+0.3
Spokane	54	+5	0.1	−0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Seattle	56	+4	0.5	−0.3
North Head	60	+6	0.9	+0.1
Portland, Oreg	60	+5	0.3	−0.5
Roseburg	60	+5	0.5	−0.1
Eureka	56	+3	1.0	+0.5
Red Bluff	62	−3	T.	−0.3
Sacramento	66	+2	T.	−0.2
San Francisco	64	+3	0	−0.3
Fresno	64	−2	0	−0.1
San Luis Obispo	66	+6	0	−0.2
Los Angeles	70	+4	0	−0.2
San Diego	66	+2	0	−0.1
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	57	−5	1.3	+0.6
Southern wheat area	50	−8	1.5	+0.9

T. indicates trace.

[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., October 16, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., October 16, 1923.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1923